The New-York Times.

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THE CAPTURE OF MEMPHIS.

A Terrific Gunboat and Ram Fight Before the City.

The Whole Rebel Fleet Engaged by Our Flotilla.

Destruction of the Rebel Vessels Captured or Destroyed, and one Escaped by Flight.

Great Effectiveness of the National Rams.

Surrender of the City After the Engagement.

OUR FORCES IN QUIET POSSESSION.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 8.

Advices have been received from Commodore DAVIS at Memphis, announcing a battle between his fleet, aided by Col. ELLET's ram flotilla, and the rebel fleet of eight gunboats and rams.

The engagement commenced at 5:30 on the morning of the 6th inst., and ended at 7, in a running fight, the end of which was the capture or sinking of seven of the rebel fleet. One escaped by superior speed. Col. ELLET is seriously but not dangerously wounded. He is highly complimented for his gallantry and skill. Memphis surrendered immediately after the engagement, and was placed under military authority.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF CAPT. DAVIS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 8.

The following dispatch has been received at the Navy Department:

UNITED STATES STEAMER BENTON, }
OFF MEMPHIS, June 6, 1862. }

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: I arrived here last evening at 9 o'clock, accompanied by the ram fleet under Capt. MITCHELL, the ordnance steamers, store-ships, &c., and anchored a mile and a half above the city.

This morning I discovered the rebel fleet, which had been reinforced, and now consisted of eight rams and gunboats, lying at the levee.

The engagement, which commenced at 5:20 A. M., and ended at 7, terminated in a running fight.

I was ably supported by the ram fleet, under command of Col. ELLET, who was disabled for its guidance, and is seriously hurt, but not dangerously wounded.

The result of the action was the capture or destruction of seven of the vessels of the rebel fleet, as follows:

The General Beauregard, blown up and burned.

The General Sterling Price, also wheel carried away.

The Jeff. Thompson set on fire by a shell, and burned, and magazine blown up.

The Sumter badly cut up by shot, but will be repaired.

The Little Rebel, bottom exploded by shot, and otherwise badly injured, but will be repaired.

Besides this, one of the rebel gunboats was sunk in the beginning of the action; her name is not known.

The vessel supposed to be the Van Dorn, escaped from the fleet by her superior speed. Two rams are in pursuit.

The officers and crews of the rebel boats endeavored to take the shore; many of their wounded and prisoners are now in our hands.

The Mayor surrendered the city to me after the engagement.

Col. FLETCH came down at 11 o'clock, and has taken military possession.

(Signed,) C. H. DAVIS,
Flag-officer Commanding, pro tem.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. ELLET.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 8.

The following message in relation to the action of the rams in the naval engagement off Memphis, was received at the War Department this evening:

OFFICERS MARINE, June 6, }
Via CAIRO, June 8, 1862. }

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The rebel gunboats made a stand early this morning, opposite Memphis, and opened a vigorous fire upon our gunboats, which returned with equal spirit.

I ordered the Queen, my flagship, to pass between the gunboats and run down ahead of them upon the fire from the enemy, which first boldly stood their ground.

Col. ELLET, in the Monarch, of which Capt. DOUGLASS is First Master, followed gallantly. The rebel boats endeavored to back down stream and then to fight end on; but the movement was fatal to them. The Queen struck one of them fairly, and for a few minutes was lost to the wreck. After separating, the rebel steamer sunk. My steamer, the Queen, was then herself struck by another rebel steamer and disabled, but though damaged, can be saved. A pistol-shot wound in the leg deprived me of the power to witness the remainder of the fight.

The Monarch also passed ahead of our gunboats and went most gallantly into action. She first struck the rebel boat that struck my flagship, and sank the rebel. She was then struck by one of the rebel rams, but not injured. She then pushed on and struck the Beauregard and burst in her side. Simultaneously the Beauregard was struck in the boiler by a shot from one of our gunboats.

The Monarch then dashed at the gunboat *Little Rebel*, the fight desperate, and having but little headway pushed her bodily for the rebel commodore and crew abandoned.

The Monarch, then finding the Beauregard sinking, backed for the next until she sank in shoal water.

Then in compliance with the request of Col. DAVIS, Lieut.-Col. ELLET dispatched the Monarch and the Switzerland in pursuit of the one remaining gunboat, and some transports, which had escaped the gunboats; but one of my rams have gone before.

I cannot too much praise the conduct of the pilots and engineers and military guard of the Monarch and Queen, the former conduct of Capt. DOUGLASS, of the latter chief clerk of the ordnance department, Mr. DUNCAN, and Messrs. to say to you briefly that two of the rebel steamers were sunk outright, and immediately by the shock of my two rams. One with a large amount of cotton on board, was disabled by an accidental collision with the Queen, and secured by her crew.

After I was personally disabled, another which was also hit by a shot from the gunboats was sunk by the Monarch, and towed into shoal water by that boat; still another, also injured by the fire of our gunboats, was pushed into shore and secured by the Monarch. Of the gunboats, I can only say that they have borne themselves as our navy always does, as bravely and well. (Signed,) CHARLES ELLET, Jr.,
Colonel Commanding Ram Fleet.

A PREVIOUS DISPATCH FROM COL. ELLET.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 8.

The following dispatch, written the day before the Memphis battle, was telegraphed from Cairo to-day, and was received at the War Department after those describing the ram engagement:

OFFICERS RANDOLPH, BELOW FORT PILLOW, }
June 5, via CAIRO, 6th. }

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

To my mortification, the enemy evacuated Fort Pillow last night. They carried away or destroyed everything of value. Early this morning, Lieut.-Col. ELLET and a few men in a yawl went ashore, followed immediately by Col. FLETCH and a part of his command. The gunboats then came down and anchored across the channel. I proceeded, with three rams, twelve miles below the fort to a point opposite Randolph, and sent Lieut.-Col. ELLET ashore with a flag of truce, to demand the surrender of the place. Their forces had all left, two of their gunboats only an hour or two before we approached. The people seemed to respect the flag which Lieut.-Col. ELLET planted. The guns have been dismantled, and some piles of cotton were burning. I shall leave Lieut.-Col. ELLET here in the advance, and return immediately to Fort Pillow to bring on my entire force. The people attribute the suddenness of the evacuation to the attempt made night before last to sink one of their gunboats at Fort Pillow. Randolph, like Pillow, is weak, and could not have held out long against a vigorous attack. The people express a desire for the restoration of the old order of things, though still professing to be Secessionists.

CHAS. ELLET, Jr.,
Colonel Commanding Ram Flotilla.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

CAIRO, Sunday, June 8.

The regular packet *Platte Valley*, the first boat through from Memphis, arrived this morning.

Our forces are in possession of Memphis.

The flotilla, consisting of five gunboats and eight rams, left Fort Wright at 4 o'clock Thursday morning. Finding no obstructions at Fort Randolph, the flotilla passed on, and at 8 o'clock on Thursday evening, the gunboats anchored two miles above Memphis. The rams remained a short distance above. A reconnoissance was then made. The rebel fleet—consisting of the following vessels: the *Gen. Van Dorn*, (flagship,) *Gen. Bragg*, *Gen. Lovell*, *Jeff. Thompson*, *Beauregard*, *Little Rebel*, and *Sumter*—were discovered lying near Memphis.

During the night the rebel fleet moved down the river, and at daylight were seen coming up in line of battle. Our gunboats had, in the meantime, weighed anchor, and, followed by several rams, moved slowly toward the rebel fleet, when a shot from the *Little Rebel*, from a rifle gun at long range, fell within a short distance of the *Cairo*, which was in the advance. The *Cairo* replied with a broadside, and soon the engagement became general at long range. The rams had, in the meantime, advanced, and the rebel ram *Beauregard*, being in the advance, was singled out by the National rams *Monarch* and *Queen of the West*, each striving to be first to strike the rebel craft. The *Monarch* succeeded in striking her amidships, almost cutting her in two, causing her to fill and sink immediately in the channel directly opposite the city.

At this juncture, the *Little Rebel* made a dash at the *Monarch*, which by this time was in the midst of the rebel fleet, but by a skillful movement of the pilot of the latter, she dropped out of the way, and the blow, intended for her, struck the rebel boat *Gen. Price*, taking away his wheel, making it necessary for her to run ashore, when she sent a shot which, unfortunately for the rebels, struck their boat, the *Gen. Lovell*, rendering her unmanageable. Immediately after, she was run down by the *Queen of the West*.

A broadside from the *Boston* took effect in the sides of the *Jeff. Thompson*, when she ran ashore, and soon after was in flames, and burned to the water's edge.

Four of the rebel boats having now been disabled, the remainder of their fleet retreated down the river, pursued by our boats, firing as they advanced, resulting in the capture of the *Sumter*, *Bragg* and *Little Rebel*, which had been abandoned by most of their crews.

Capt. MONTGOMERY, the Flag-Officer, with most of the officers and men succeeded in making their escape in the woods on the Arkansas shore.

The National ram *Lancaster* was struck by the *Beauregard* early in the engagement and slightly disabled.

Col. ELLET, in command of the National rams, was struck in the breast by a splinter and stunned temporarily, but soon recovered, and continued on deck throughout the engagement. This is the only casualty on our side.

Our rams were manned by sharpshooters, mostly from Illinois, who did good execution in picking off the rebel gunners at every opportunity.

The enemy's loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is heavy, but not yet fully ascertained. Our tugs are busily engaged picking up the crews of their disabled boats.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLE.

CAIRO, Sunday, June 8.

The Memphis *Argus* of the 6th, gives an account of the naval engagement, and says three shots were fired from the rebel fleet before any reply was made by the Nationals. After the firing commenced, the shots, for some time, fell wide of the mark on both sides, when, on the arrival of several more of the enemy's gunboats, Com. MONTGOMERY ordered the fleet to fall back, which was done. Firing was, however, kept up very vigorously.

The rebel fleet retired to opposite Bear-street, but no longer in line of battle. When one of the Federal rams shot ahead of the remainder of their fleet, the Beauregard prepared to receive her. After a contest of short duration, the Beauregard avoided a blow intended for her, and struck her adversary forward of the wheel-house. The blow placed the Federal boat hors du combat. She hauled off, and made for the Arkansas shore, where she remained during the engagement.

In the meantime another National ram, the Monarch, came to his assistance. At first the Beauregard attempted to run her down, but missed her and struck the *Gen. Price* on the wheel-house, making a complete wreck of the boat, which made for the Arkansas shore and sank. A number of persons on board were killed and wounded by the National Sharpshooters.

At this period four iron-clad gunboats, which had taken no part in the action, except firing at long range came up. Upon their arrival, the cannonading was fiercely renewed. In a short time the *Gen. Lovell* was pierced by a large shot and sunk. The *Little Rebel* was soon afterwards struck by a Federal shot, and at once started for the Arkansas shore. The Beauregard, nothing daunted by the disaster which had befallen the others, continued vigorously firing as she retreated toward the Point. Two or three of the enemy's large boats closed upon her, pouring broadside after broadside upon her. She was struck several times, and raked fore and aft. A National ram coming up, also dealt her a blow, when she sunk rapidly in deep water, opposite Jackson Mound.

The remaining rebel boats moved rapidly down the river. One of them was discovered in flames. Pursuit was made by the Federal boats, which soon after returned. The conclusion was that the remainder of the fleet shared the fate of the others.

The loss of life in this engagement cannot be estimated with any degree of certainty. A number are known to have fallen by the enemy's sharpshooters. It is supposed that a great number went down with the sinking vessels.

The loss of the enemy, other than the ram, maintained, is not known. Their boats were altogether superior to ours in every respect. They therefore sustained small loss, save in hand to hand encounters.

The Bluffs in front of the city were crowded with spectators during the engagement. Business of every kind was suspended. The engagement lasted an hour five minutes.

THE SURRENDER OF MEMPHIS.

CAIRO, Sunday, June 8.

After the return of our gunboats from the pursuit, Com. DAVIS sent the following note to the Mayor of the City of Memphis:

UNITED STATES FLAGSTEAMER BENTON, }
OFF MEMPHIS, June 6. }

I have respectfully to request that you will surrender the City of Memphis to the authority of the United States, which I have the honor to represent.

I am, Mr. Mayor, with high respect, your obedient servant, C. H. DAVIS, Flag-officer.

In reply, the Mayor says:

"Your note received, and in reply I have only to say, as the civil authorities have no means of defence, by the force of the circumstances, the city is in your hands."

Immediately after, our boats' crews landed, and the National flag was hoisted over the Post Office. They were followed by an excited crowd, but were not interfered with. The Forty-third and Forty-sixth Indiana Regiments now occupy the place. Col. FLETCH is in command.

The city is quiet. No demonstrations whatever have been made. It is even asserted that it will not be necessary to declare martial law. Fire of our gunboats now lie abreast of the city. We captured five large steamers which were moored at the levee. The rebels butned a new gunboat which was nearly ready to launch.

MEMPHIS, Friday, June 6, *via* CAIRO, June 8.

Memphis was quietly occupied. There was no demonstration. The people seemed satisfied. There are two Unionists to one Secessionist here. The rebel flag on the bluff was cut down with applause. The Stars and Stripes have been raised over the Post-office.

The stores are all closed. Only 500 bales of cotton and but little sugar, were destroyed. Large quantities are yet concealed.

The citizens are despondent of the rebel cause. BEAUREGARD declared at Columbus, Miss., that there would be no more regular fighting, but that a guerrilla warfare would be waged.

Flag-Officer FARRAGUT is below Vicksburgh.

THE REBEL FLEET.

We repeat the following list of the rebel gunboats and rams engaged in this action. It was published by us a few days ago, as obtained from a Western correspondent.

Little Rebel, flagship, Flag-Officer J. E. Montgomery, four guns.
Beauregard, Capt. J. H. Hart, four guns.
Sumter, ram, Capt. W. W. Lamb, two guns.
Gen. Van Dorn, ram, Capt. I. L. Fulkerson, two guns.
Gen. Bragg, Capt. W. H. H. Leonard, four guns.
Gen. Price, Capt. J. E. Harthorn, four guns.
Gen. Thompson, Capt. J. H. Burke, two guns.
Col. Lovell, Capt. J. C. De Lancey, three guns.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

CAIRO, Sunday, June 8.

The Vicksburgh *Whig* of the 4th says that the Federals have landed 6,000 troops at Baton Rouge.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 6th says that the locomotives recently run off by the railroad employes have been recovered. The same paper says that all the bridges between Memphis and Humboldt have been destroyed.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY

The Pursuit of Jackson by Gen. Fremont.

The Rebels Scattering Through the Mountains.

FRONT ROYAL, Va., Sunday, June 8.

News from Gen. SHIELDS' Division states that a scouting party crossed the river at Columbia Bridge, and went to New-Market. They found that JACKSON had retreated through there three days ago. His army had been reduced to 8,000 men, the remainder having scattered through the mountains to save themselves. Gen. FREMONT's army had followed them all the way, capturing wagons, prisoners and supplies.

FRONT ROYAL, Va., Saturday, June 7.

Some excitement was occasioned last evening by a report that a foraging party were fired upon by some rebel cavalry, some six miles out of this town. A report also stated that some rebel troops were encamped between two hills, eight or nine miles distant. A body of infantry and cavalry were started this morning to see if they could find them, but no signs of the enemy were discovered.

Three men were drowned in attempting to cross the Shenandoah last night, named JOHN BROWN, Sergeant in Company A, Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment; Sergeant FULLER, Company C, Thirteenth Massachusetts; and the other, name unknown, belonged to the Ninety-eighth New-York.

A boat with fifteen men was carried away, but went ashore some two miles below; all saved.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Occasional Artillery Skirmishing Yesterday.

Gen. Prim on a Visit to Gen. McClellan.

Official Statement of the National Loss at the Battle of Fair Oaks.

Total Killed, Wounded and Missing, 5,739.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 8.

Dispatches received at the War Department state that all is quiet in front of Richmond, except an occasional cannonading at our forces employed in bridge operations, but which does not retard their progress.

The following statement of the loss in the battle of Fair Oaks has been received at the War Department:

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Statement of the Killed, Wounded and Missing of the 31st of May and June 1, 1862, in front of Richmond.

Corps.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Gen. Sumner (2d)	183	694	146
Gen. Heintzelman (3d)	259	980	155
Gen. Keyes (4th)	449	1,745	901
Total	890	3,637	1,223

The grand total, killed, wounded and missing, is 5,739. A nominal list will be furnished as soon as the data can be received.

(Signed,) G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-Gen. Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, Sunday, June 8.

The rebels opened with artillery, yesterday afternoon, on the pickets of Gen. SUMNER, they having advanced to a new position. No harm was done and the firing soon ceased.

A Richmond paper, of Friday, has been received. It gives no details of the late battle. They claim, as usual, a brilliant victory. It states that the Nationals were driven into Chickahominy and White Oak Swamp; that Gen. McCLELLAN had sent flags of truce, asking permission to bury his dead, both of which were false. It gives the loss in our regiment at 140 killed and wounded, evidently showing that they consider it to their interest to disclose the news of their defeat to the public by degrees, thus preventing a panic.

Gen. PRIM and Staff, of Spain, arrived to-day, and paid their respects to Gen. McCLELLAN.

Three deserted who arrived to-day from Richmond, state that there was great excitement in that city *for fear that the James River would rise sufficiently to allow our gunboats to pass over the obstructions.* The excitement was so great that many of the citizens were leaving. They confirm the wounding of Gen. JOHNSON.

This being Sunday, everything is quiet.

THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS.

A Complete List of Killed, Wounded and Missing in the Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth and Fortieth New-York, the Third, and Fourth Maine, and the Second and Third Michigan Regiments.

The following list has been forwarded to us by one of our special correspondents with the advance of Gen. McCLELLAN'S army:

THIRTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK—(COMPLETE.)

Killed—Sergt. Martin Baxter, Co. G.

Wounded—James McMonagle, Co. A; Peter McIntosh, Co. B; John Tyler, Co. D; Henry Fuller, Co. D; James Hogan, Co. E; John O'Harrin, Co. F; Thomas Donohoe, Co. F; Erasmus C. Sorecom, Co. G; Samuel A. Clark, Co. H; James Messerrey, Co. H; Arthur T. Pickett, Co. I; John H. Van Cliet, Co. I; Abram G. Kelly, Co. H; Albert Decker, Co. I; William Breese, Co. I; Lieut. F. A. Walker, Co. K; James McCabe, Co. F.

Total—Killed, 1; wounded, 17.

FORTIETH NEW-YORK—(COMPLETE.)

Killed—John F. Currier, Co. B; Robert Burnett, Co. B; Timothy Reardon, Co. B; Albert A. Creaney, Co. B; George Robinson, Co. B; Charles Boyle, Co. C; Thomas Kone, Co. D; Sergt. Hellis R. Smith, Co. E; Samuel J. Nelson, Co. E; Oliver P. Bosbing, Co. F; Patrick Larkin, Co. G; Gilbert Abrams, Co. I.

Wounded—William Clark, Co. A; Richard Davis, Co. A; Wm. B. Freeman, Co. A; Edmond Q. Andrews, Co. B; N. T. Shenan, Co. B; Simon H. Davenport, Co. B; Enoch E. Dow, Co. B; Sergeant Joseph Conroy, Co. C; Lieut. Charles H. Green, Co. D; Henry Howard, Co. D; James E. Moffat, Co. D; John M. Govene, Co. D; Jesse H. Gon, Co. D; John Hollywood, Co. D; Thos. F. Smith; Daniel F. Rosen, Co. D; Sergeant David Orr, Co. E; Sergeant George Carpenter, Co. E; Wm. Robinson, Co. E; Corporal Samuel D. Dey, Co. E; Andrew Hollywood, Co. E; Robert Kelly, Co. E; Alonzo Ganong, Co. E; Charles T. Watson, Co. E; Wm. Griffith, Co. E; Alexander McJimpsey, Co. E; Charles Cook, Co. E; Wm. Townsend, Co. E; P. McCrystal, Co. E; Lieut. Louis Fitzgerald, Co. F; Captain Robert Grieves, Co. G; C. P. Allick, Co. G; T. F. Coyle, Co. G; A. O. Corbett, Co. G; E. P. Clapp, Co. G; E. S. Demkiee, Co. G; Wm. Freeman, Co. G; A. Gorecher, Co. G; G. O. Hutchins, Co. G; Wm. H. Scammel, Co. G; Ed. Wilkinson, Co. G; Sergeant Adam Goss, Co. I; Corp. Samuel Valentine, Co. I; John Burton, Co. I; Patrick Callighon, Co. I; Thomas McGeary; Co. I; David McLaughlin, Co. I; Mathias McKelly, Co. I; George Miller, Co. I; Charles Friguet, Co. I; Thomas Carroll, Co. I; Wm. Gleeson, Co. I; Isaac Garrison, Co. I.

Missing—James Dunn, Co. D; Michael Gerty, Co. D; Isaac Stevens, Co. D.

Total—Killed, 12; wounded, 54; missing, 3. Wounded slightly—names not given, 27

THIRD MAINE—(COMPLETE.)

Killed—G. Morris, Co. A; W. B. Heath, Co. C; Asa W. Bray, Co. F; H. R. Mayo, Co. F; J. N. Gardiner, Co. F; W. F. Meader, Co. F; J. F. Cole, Co. G; J. M. Lewis, Co. I.

Wounded—Acting Major M. B. Lakeman, slightly; Sergeant C. A. Combs, Co. A, seriously; J. W. Elwell, Co. A, seriously; J. R. Watson, Co. A, seriously; E. P. Shaw, Co. A, seriously; P. T. Francis, Co. A, seriously; Nathan Moore, Co. A, seriously; Sergeant W. H. Briggs, Co. B, seriously; Sergeant J. P. Morrill, Co. B, seriously; Corp. E. W. Sanborn, Co. B, slightly; F. Thompson, Co. B, mortally; H. S. Wesser, Co. B, seriously; W. W. Leighton, Co. B, seriously; W. H. Lyon, Co. B, slightly; Frank White, Co. B, slightly; E. L. Smith, Co. B, slightly; C. E. Norris, Co. B, seriously; A. H. Crase, Co. B, slightly; Second-Lieut. H. F. Worcester, Co. C, seriously; Sergeant H. C. Smith, Co. C, seriously; H. Babb, Co. C, mortally; H. W. Hunt, Co. C, slightly; O. Weaker, Co. C, slightly; J. Williamson, Co. C, slightly; C. Fave, Co. C, slightly; Charles Welch, Co. C, slightly; Lieut. A. S. Morril, Co. D, slightly; Corp. Samuel Merry, Co. D, seriously; Corp. S. L. Higgins, Co. D, seriously; Corp. H. Shaw, Co. D, slightly; H. Dixon, Co. D, seriously; B. F. Brooking, Co. D, slightly; H. B. Danton, Co. D, slightly; M. F. Kenerson, Co. D, slightly; Sergeant W. L. Dunlap, Co. F, seriously; Sergeant Samuel Gilmore, Co. F, seriously; Benjamin Hall, Co. F, seriously; H. Hamilton, Co. F, slightly; G. W. Fowler, Co. F, slightly; Geo. Wing, Co. F, slightly; E. Thompson, Co. F, slightly; G. Packard, Co. F, seriously; Sergeant R. M. Bryant, Co. H, seriously; E. M. Kinsley, Co. H, slightly; Sergeant A. J. Mathews, Co. I, seriously; J. O. Evens, Co. I, seriously; George Gordon, Co. I, seriously; Wm. Brown, Co. I, slightly; W. Cooper, Co. , slightly; G. Fellows, Co. I, slightly; B. Brooks, Co. I, slightly; J. Moisen, Co. I, slightly; E. Murphy, Co. I, slightly; Capt. W. L. Richmond, Co. K, slightly; Lieut. C. B. Hazelil, Co. K, mortally; Sergeant B. Pennimen, Co. K, seriously; Sergeant H. Charles Bradbury, Co. K, mortally; Corporal F. F. Goslind, Co. K, seriously; Corporal A. C. Hanson, Co. K, slightly; E. W. Smart, Co. K, slightly; C. Newell, Co. K, slightly; D. Freeman, Co. K, seriously; D. Pattbrook, Co. K, seriously; A. Woodbury, Co. K, seriously; G. Wood, Co. K, slightly; E. Johnson, Co. K, slightly; Henry Chase, Co. F, slightly; Frank Swan, Co. F, slightly; A. Lane, Co. F, slightly.

Missing—J. Dalton, Co. C; Sergt. S. Samuel, Co. I; Corp. N. Jones, Co. I.

Total—Killed, 6; wounded 71; missing, 5.

FOURTH MAINE—(COMPLETE.)

Killed—D. Knowles, Co. I; Augustus Parker, Co. K.

Wounded—George Thomas, Co. C; Simon Higgins, Co. H; George W. Steele, Co. H; Joel Jamison, Co. I; Seth M. Young, Co. K; John Cumler, Co. K.

Missing—Sergt. Nathaniel Weston, Co. B.

Total—Killed, 2; wounded, 6; missing, 1.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y.—(COMPLETE.)

Killed—Second Sergt. W. J. Fennon; Corp. Philip Nash, Co. B; David McCrakin, Co. D; Thomas Fitzgerald, Co. D; John Combs, Co. I, Co. E; Ed. Clark, Co. E; James Dooley, Co. E; Wm. Fitzgerald, Co. E; Corp. W. F. Gallagher, Co. F; Thomas Townsend, Co. G; Wm. Sheen, Co. G; D. H. Wood, Co. I.

Wounded—Capt. J. R. McConnell; Capt. A. J. Pigeon; First Lieut. James Kelso—slightly; Second Lieut. James F. Marley; Second Lieut. W. C. Green; Second Lieut. Wm. Bird, Jun.; Com. Sergt. John Carroll; Sergt. James L. Nunos, Co. A; Corp. John O'Connel, Co. A; John Jones, Co. A; Matthew Lynch, Co. A; Thomas McNamee, Co. A; John Conklin, Co. B; Corp. Owen Sweeney, Co. C; James Connolly, Co. C; Sergt. Ed. O'Neil, Co. D; James Bigger, Co. D; James Connolly, Co. D; Wm. Chemley, Co. D; Thomas Lenihan, Co. D; Peter McCarthy, Co. D; Owen McHugh, Co. D; James Wright, Co. D; Timothy Shannon, Co. D; Corporal Thomas Higgins, Co. E; Peter Foley, Co. E; Francis McGurn, Co. E; Philip McGinnity, Co. E; Michael Meehan, Co. E; Michael Quinn, Co. E; Thomas Turney, Co. E; Corporal Michael Bearick, Co. F; Wm. Dryon, Co. F; Patrick Gilmartin, Co. F; John Hillis, Co. F; Matthew McGrath, Co. F; James O'Brien, Co. F; Peter McQuade, Co. F; Patrick Ryan, Co. F; Sergt. Cornelius Leahey, Co. G; Geo. Callaghan, Co. G; Arthur Connor, Co. G; Thos. Dalton, Co. G; Thos. Conlin, Co. G; John Wise, Co. G; Jerome Waterman, Co. H; John Waller, Co. H; Sergt. W. H. Earle, Co. I; Corp. C. O. West, Co. I; C. C. Foster, Co. I; W. A. Hopkins, Co. I; F. M. Niles, Co. I; Patrick O'Brien, Co. I; Sergt. Francis Tully, Co. K; Sergt. Timothy McCarthy, Co. K; Corp. James Quinn, Co. K; Timothy Sullivane, Co. K; Bimer Allen, Co. K; Patrick English, Co. K; Ed. Carrington, Co. K; John Cullen, Co. K; Peter Murphy, Co. K; Patrick Welsh, Co. K; Jeremiah Tuttle, Co. K; John Maloney, Co. K; John Miles, Co. K; John McIntyre, Co. K; Arthur Bayley, Co. K.

Missing—John Cullen, Co. E; James Hughes, Co. E.

Total—Killed—Commissioned, 1; enlisted, 11. Wounded—Commissioned, 0; enlisted, 62; missing, 2. Aggregate, 76.

THIRD MICHIGAN—(COMPLETE.)

Killed—Capt. Samuel A. Judd, Co. A; Samuel Dodge, Co. A; William H. Daniels, Co. A; Jared Harrison, Co. A; Anall Lewis, Co. A; Charles D. Smith, Co. A; Henry Ward, Co. A; M. Markman, Co. B; Geo. Gridler, Co. B; Wm. E. Estes, Co. B; Chas. Schoeberger, Co. C; Elmon Greely, Co. E; Isaac A. Owen, Co. E; Charles Rhodes, Co. E; Benj. A. Austin, Co. F; Isaac W. Roberts, Co. F; E. F. Rivers, Co. G; Charles Foster, Co. G; John Blanchard, Co. G; Nathaniel P. Atherton, Co. G; Geo. B. Whickman, Co. G; Samuel Dowell, Co. G; Charles Gaskill, Co. G; James Lovell, Co. H; David Stone, Co. H; Wm. Tate, Co. I; Nelson T. Davis, Co. I; Lamson C. Hill, Co. I; John Simpkins, Co. I; Eugene Smith, Co. K.

Wounded—Col. Stephen G. Champlin, hip; Lieut. George E. Judd, Co. A, left arm; Sergt. Miles S. Adams, Co. A, shoulder; 2d Sergt. C. C. McJargait, Co. A, arm; Sidney E. Smith, Co. A, body; Daniel G. Lovell, Co. A, leg; A. C. Parker, Co. A, wrist; Guile R. Barr, Co. A, body; Leonard Church, Co. A, finger; John Clarke, Co. A, foot; Frank Hodges, Co. A, arm; Denis Hines, Co. A; John King, Co. A, arm; Lee Kelly, Co. A; Emory Moore, Co. A, hand; Theodore Patterson, Co. A, shoulder; Amos Rosenberger, Co. A; E. H. Smith, Co. A, leg; William Wright, Co. A; Sergt. Ezra Ransom, Co. B, severely; Allen R. Poole, Co. B, severely; Charles H. Adams, Co. B, severely; Isaac Sikels, Co. B, severely; E. C. Anderson, Co. B, severely; George B. Kibby, Co. B, severely; Ruben Randall, Jr., Co. B, severely; Lemuel L. Rine, Co. B, severely; David Webb, Co. B, severely; John N. Foster, Co. B, slightly; Aaron Hemington, Co. B, slightly; Charles Miller, Co. B, slightly; D. S. Peck, Co. B, slightly; Myron A. White, Co. B, slightly; Thomas Donohue, Co. B, severely; Lieut. Silas M. Felton, Co. C, severely; William Morse, Co. C, severely; James Baker, Co. C, severely; Charles Birkinstock, Co. C, severely; Herman Dieterick, Co. C, severely; Wm. Schumaker, Co. C, severely; Leonard Parish, Co. C, slightly; E. Allen, Co. D, severely; Geo. Post, Co. D, severely; B. F. Cole, Co. D, severely; R. Lewis, Co. D, severely; H. Morgan, Co. D, severely; Lewis P. Attis, Co. D, severely; M. R. Parish, Co. D, severely; Quincy Stompkins, Co. D, severely; Wm. Manley, Co. D, severely; Samuel E. Rexing, Co. D, slightly; Lieut. David C. Crawford, Co. E, slightly; M. Foster, Co. E, breast; E. Synold, Co. E, slightly; Sergt. Finch, Co. E, slightly; E. A. Hamilton, Co. E, leg; George Winlogh, Co. E, arm; John Scott, Co. E, arm; A. F. Dinsmore, Co. E, hip; O. Sinker, Co. E, slightly; E. Von West, Co. E, seriously; L. Perkins, Co. E, hand; James Spring, Co. E, arm; John Ryan, Co. E, slightly; S. Dalwynkle, Co. E, bruise; Geo. W. Dodge, Co. F, severely; Benj. F. Gooch, Co. F, slightly; Arthur A. Place, Co. F, arm; A. A. Conant, Co. F, severely; W. Wait, Co. F, severely; F. P. Bossondett, Co. F, slightly; R. Stiffins, Co. F, slightly; A. G. Whitney, Co. G, slightly; S. Mason, Co. G, slightly; E. B. Jackson, Co. G, head; Peter Cleary, Co. G, ear; O. C. Ingersoll, Co. G, leg; Augustus Billings, Co. G, hip and arm; John Broad, Co. G, severely; James Trousner, Co. G, severely; Lawrence Cary, Co. G, severely; Alexander Ross, Co. G, severely; Wm. Clarke, Co. G, severely; Peter Conoly, Co. G, severely; N. L. Johnson, Co. G, head; Arthur Watkins, Co. G, severely; J. Benson, Co. G, head; Ira M. D. Cram, Co. G, severely; Peter P. Bergain, Co. H, slightly; Rufus Steele, Co. H, slightly; A. A. Griswold, Co. H, slightly; Francis Kelley, Co. H, severely; Wm. Milne, Co. H, slightly; Lyman Lall, Co. H, severely; Peter G. Archer, Co. H, slightly; Welson Brennan, Co. H, slightly; Martin Byber, Co. H, slightly; Horatio Bushard, Co. H, slightly; Calvin Culver, Co. H, severely; M. Emlow, Co. H, severely; George Garner, Co. H, severely; Elmer L. Graves, Co. H, arm; Wm. Gleason, Co. H, severely; —— McGarvey, Co. H, severely; Lewis Napoleon, Co. H, slightly; Austin Pastie, Co. H, severely; John Sweeney, Co. H, severely; A. Swineen, Co. H, severely; C. White, Co. H, severely; Charles Langley, Co. H, by shell; Stephen G. Lowing, Co. I, leg; Lieut. Simon Brennen, Co. I, arm; Oscar Foster, Co. I, severely; Edwin R. Gable, Co. I, severely; Wm. H. Champlin, Co. I, seriously; David Carlisle, Co. I, seriously; Martin DeBoe, Co. I, seriously; Alfred M. Gardner, Co. I, seriously; Perry Gorham, Co. I, seriously; Chas. A. Morgan, Co. I, slightly; Wesley Moore, Co. I, seriously; Benj. C. Parkes, Co. I, seriously; Wm. M. Rosco, Co. I, seriously; W. G. Hill, Co. K, slightly.

Missing—Wm. H. Drake, Co. A; Geo. W. Wilber, Co. A; James V. Smith, Co. A; Frederick Spink, Co. C; J. R. Weaver, Co. D; Geo. Slocum, Co. D; N. White, Co. D; H. Hoodle, Co. D; Wm. H. Hostleter, Co. D; L. J. Wood, Co. E; A. F. Loomes, Co. E; John Calkins, Co. E; Thomas M. Waite, Co. I; Wm. J. Cobb, Co. I; Jesse Coon, Co. K.

Total—Killed, 30; wounded, 124; missing, 15.

SECOND MICHIGAN—(COMPLETE.)

Killed—Ignatz Reaper, Co. A; Charles B. Durand, Co. B; Edward Barkway, Co. B; Alfred S. Handy, Co. I; Levi Cole, Co. E; Dillon McConnell, Co. F; Charles Tuttle, Co. F; Sheldon B. Kelley, Co. F; Geo. S. Richardson, Co. H; C. S. Berge, Co. K.

Wounded—Sergeant Frank Zoellner, Co. A, right leg; Hugh McCabe, Co. A, head; Alexander Grant, Co. A, seriously; Charles Kolle, Co. A, thigh; John Furrer, Co. A, head; Henry M. Carroll, Co. B, knee; Leslie W. Bacon, Co. B, shoulder; Geo. W. Jenkins, Co. B, body; Sergeant Geo. W. Hayes, Co. C, leg; Geo. Gemny, Co. F, both knees; Henry Machlm, Co. E, head; James F. McClary, Co. E, knee and thigh; Henry R. Hebart, Co. E, leg; Chas. F. Smith, Co. E, wrist; Byron W. Long, Co. E, head; John Neel, Co. E, thigh and leg; Ambrose Roll, Co. E, thigh; Benj. F. Loop, Co. E, thorax; James H. Delano, Co. E, shoulder; Sergeant Walter H. Wallace, Co. F, nose; Daniel J. Emigh, Co. F, thorax; Richard H. Halstead, Co. F, hip; Thos. Chemin, Co. F, hip; John Deitz, Co. F, head; John R. Goodrich, Co. F, knee; Charles Moon, Co. F, thigh; E. A. Wood, Co. F, arm; Jesse G. Fox, Co. F, arm; Walter L. Parker, Co. F, head; Jacob Sackner, Co. F, leg; Wm. McKay, Co. F, head; Capt. Wm. L. Whipple, Co. H, thigh; Robert Lehmann, Co. H, thigh; James Robertson, Co. H, right arm; Albert Hibbard, Co. H, right thigh; Charles Killed, Co. H, right arm; Hermann Petzold, Co. H, right leg; Henry Banks, Co. H, face; Frederick Fanks, Co. H, mouth; Charles J. Porter, Co. K, foot; Albert Jeffrey, Co. K, wrist; William McElhenney, Co. K, foot; Geo. Nichols, Co. K, foot; L. J. Taylor, Co. K ——; George Shannon, Co. K, shoulder; Morris S. Nichols, Co. K, head.

Total—Killed, 10; wounded, 45.

Moss Wounded at Fort Monroe.

FORT MONROE, Sunday, June 8.

The *Louisiana* arrived this morning from White House with wounded, in charge of Surgeon J. H. CASE, of New-York. The following died on the passage: R. D. WILKES, Mobile; Thomas Hardick, Tennessee; Edward

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

General of the Champion, with 8555,000 in Treasure.

NO NEWS OF IMPORTANCE.

Sailing from near the Chickahominy River May 10, Col. Van Wyck letter says:

"Yesterday Gordon related Gen. McClellan's conversation at Cumberland. Saw scarcely of his staff officers. The matter of which was brought to my notice was the withdrawal of Gen. McClellan's army from the Peninsula. Gen. McClellan will not be strong enough to attack Richmond, but will be compelled to fall back to the James River, and there unite with Burnside's forces, which are now on the way to Fredericksburg. Gen. McClellan will then be reinforced by 40,000 men, and will then attack Richmond

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

THE DAILY TIMES, published every morning, and generally issued with Two Sheets, mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS a year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers, payment received, shall receive a copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half on his commission.

THE WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $2 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar on account. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

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NO CORRESPONDENTS.

Proposals can be issued for anonymous Communications, but no letter intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—FASHION; OR, THE Quakeress.

WALLACK'S—THE LITTLE TREASURE—RUSSIA PRECEDED.

OLD BOWERY THEATRE—VIRGINIA, THE SLAVE QUEEN—THE PIRATE'S DOOM—THE PIRATES OF ALGIERS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE STRAN.

MINCO'S GREENHORNE GARDENS—Nos. 444 and 446 Broadway—CONCERTS, BALLETS AND PANTOMIMES.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GRAND BABY SHOW—CONCERTS, THE GIANT KING—LIVING WHALE, &c., &c. ALL DAY—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 663 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 539 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We yesterday published brief dispatches from the West, announcing that Memphis had surrendered to our Upper Mississippi flotilla, and was in quiet possession of our forces. It appears now, however, that this possession was not gained without a furious naval struggle, which will take rank as one of the most desperate of the war. Capt. DAVIS, commanding the flotilla, telegraphs to the Secretary of the Navy that he arrived on the evening of the 5th, at a point about a mile and a half above the city, and the next morning discovered the rebel fleet, consisting of eight rams and gunboats, lying at the levee. He engaged them at 5:30 A. M., and the engagement terminated at 7, in a running fight. The result was the destruction and capture of seven of the rebel fleet, and the escape of the eighth through her superior speed. Capt. DAVIS says he was ably supported by our fleet of rams, under command of Col. ELLET, who was severely though not dangerously wounded in the action. The Mayor of the city surrendered the city immediately after the engagement, and a National force, under Col. FITCH, took possession.

The number of rams now with the Mississippi flotilla is nine, as follows: *Monarch*, (the flagboat,) *Lancaster No. 2*, *Lioness*, *Fulton*, *Sampson*, *Horner*, *Mingo*, *Switzerland* and *Queen City*, all composing part and portion of the army department of the flotilla, under command of Col. ELLET.

A dispatch from Gen. MCCLELLAN to the War Department gives a statement of our aggregate losses at the battle of Fair Oaks, from which it will be seen that some of the correspondents have indulged in gross exaggerations in regard to them. He gives the total killed as 890, the total wounded as 3,627, and total missing as 1,222—the aggregate being 5,739.

A dispatch from Front Royal gives intelligence from the advance of our army in pursuit of JACKSON, which indicates that the rebel army in the Valley has been reduced to about 5,000 men, the rest having scattered through the mountains to save themselves. Gen. FREMONT was harassing JACKSON'S rear, and capturing prisoners, wagons and supplies.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* has this paragraph: "We notice that some of the Washington dispatches ask why Gen. FREMONT did not take a more direct road across from Franklin and throw himself in JACKSON'S rear, and completely cut off his retreat. It is very easy to ask such a question. The silly people who propose it do not know, perhaps, that for four days previous to his march, Gen. FREMONT'S troops had had scarcely a bite of bread; that they were subsisting on fresh meat, without even salt. To have moved further south on a line that would have taken him directly across to Harrisonburgh, would simply have been to lead his troops out in the wilderness to starve to death. As it was, he could, with the greatest difficulty, subsist his troops at Franklin, and was compelled to come round by Petersburgh and meet his supplies. JACKSON being a General, and not a letter writer for the New-York newspapers, knew this before he commenced his pursuit of BANKS."

Another triumph is recorded for the army of Gen. MITCHEL. An expedition under Gen. NEGLEY has followed up a considerable body of the enemy under Gen. ADAMS, and driven them to bay at Chattanooga, where the rebels were utterly defeated and routed, with the loss of their baggage wagons, ammunition and supplies. Still more important events are expected from Gen. MITCHEL'S expedition.

The gunboat *Dicksville* arrived at Philadelphia on Friday night, having in tow three schooners, captured in attempting to run the blockade off Charleston. She left Port Royal on Monday last. The execution of Gen. HUNTER'S order freeing the slaves in his Department had given satisfaction. It is reported that a brisk engagement had taken place with the rebel batteries at Stono, but the result is not stated. It is alleged, however, that our forces were virtually investing Charleston. Gen. HUNTER had organized a brigade of contrabands, and was about to assign them to building intrenchments and fortifications.

A skirmish took place in Southwest Missouri, a few days ago, between 400 guerrillas, under Col. COCKRAN, and 150 State Militia, commanded by Col. JOHN M. RICHARDSON, in which the loyalists were defeated, and Col. RICHARDSON mortally wounded, besides sixty of his men taken prisoners. They were released on parole.

The fact that Brig.-Gen. BURNEY has been put under arrest by Gen. HEINTZELMAN for supposed dereliction of duty has already been stated. In a letter to Gen. HEINTZELMAN on the subject Gen. KEARNEY says: "I am positive that Gen. BURNEY has never disobeyed orders intentionally, nor by any want of either courage or intelligence. I look upon him as a superior officer. I am positive that, if you would accord him a hearing, or enable him to answer any categorical demands, it would be perfectly satisfactory to you. In a wooded country orders apparently conflict. The fact of his nearing General's Division seems a proof of his effecting what was intended."

A cologne from Johnstown, who has arrived at Baltimore, reports that steps are being taken to call a Grand Convention in Arkansas, with a view to get it to withdraw from the Union.

It is stated in our Washington dispatches that the Secretary of the Treasury intends to ask Congress to authorize a further issue of $150,000,000 of demand Treasury notes.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the steamship *North America*, which arrived off Cape Race on Saturday, we receive advices from Europe one day later than by the *City of Washington*. The Defence Commission, appointed by the British Government to inquire into the relative efficiency of iron-plated vessels and fortifications, had unanimously reported that fortifications cannot be dispensed with—that they must continue to form an essential feature in the defence of the country. In the House of Commons notice had been given of an inquiry into the relations between England and the Nationals and Confederates. Cotton had advanced ⅛d. for American varieties, and the market closed buoyant, with sales for the week of 47,000 bales. Breadstuffs had also advanced, but Provisions continued dull. American securities were steady. Consols were quoted at 93¾ for money.

The steamship *Champion*, which arrived at this port yesterday, from Aspinwall on the 1st inst., brought the mails, passengers and treasure from California, but very little news. Her specie list foots up $563,035. No South or Central American mails had reached Panama since the date of our last previous advices, and we consequently know nothing of the condition of affairs in the United States of Colombia.

The steamer *State of Maine*, Capt. ALLEN, from White House Landing, Pamunkey River, arrived yesterday with 1,200 soldiers. She touched at Fortress Monroe and discharged twenty rebel prisoners, mostly wounded, and left at 2:10 P. M. on the 7th for New-Haven; and with the exception of head winds, has had fair weather. A list of the wounded on board was published by us yesterday morning.

Paymaster WISE, of the gunboat flotilla, publishes a card in the Western papers, in which he says: "I have paid the whole expense of the flotilla from the first, and including the cost of the gunboats, their equipment, the purchase of several large steamers, pay of officers and men, and the accumulation of a vast amount of material got together in a hurry, and with all the disadvantages of forming a navy in the far West, our whole expenses do not thus far cover three millions of dollars, and we have hardly a debt unpaid. Our expenses are now about $100,000 per month, making $5,000 per day.

The *New Ironsides*, building at Philadelphia, has already received four tiers of plates upon her sides, and some idea can now be had of the impregnability of the vessel. As she now lies in the water, she does not draw over eight feet; the remaining seven of her draught will be made by the use of the remaining iron plates. She will be ready for sea by the 15th of July.

The First Kentucky (rebel) Regiment was disbanded on May 18. Many of its members reenlisted, but others had had enough of the war and have returned home. The Louisville *Express* says of the former members of the regiment: "TOM TAYLOR, the Colonel, is now on KIRBY EVANS' Staff, at Knoxville. WILLIAM PRESTON JOHNSTON, (a son of ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON, killed at Shiloh,) is on JEFF. DAVIS' Staff; and IRA CROSSLAND, the Major of the regiment, is now the Colonel of the Sixth Kentucky Regiment in that service. But few casualities have occurred in the first Kentucky Regiment since it left Louisville, under the command of BLANTON DUNCAN. It was in the fight at Dranesville, and recently went to Yorktown. WM. GILMORE, of this city, had been made an officer in the navy of the Confederate States, and is now on the Mississippi River. JOE DOSHA and Capt. HARVEY, were acting in conjunction with JOHN MORGAN. Dr. FORSYTHE, the Surgeon, resigned his position. BLANTON DUNCAN had the contract for printing the Confederate notes."

Judge THOMPSON, Dr. ALFRED HUGHES, and W. F. GOSNORN, prominent secession sympathizers in Wheeling, Virginia, have been dispatched to Camp Chase, Ohio, to reflect upon the error of their ways. It is stated that it is the intention of the Provost-Marshal to turn his attention to the partial suppression of certain apparently irrepressible ladies to whose defiant manifestations his attention has been called. The husband of one lady has already been notified that he will be required to give bonds for the good behavior of his wife, who is said to have become very violent when her husband was asked to take the oath.

The Stock Market, after falling off ¼@½ per cent. in the forenoon, was better at the Second Board, and finally left off firm. Gold 104@104¼; Exchange 114@115 per cent.

Flour was less active on Saturday, but quoted firm. Wheat and Corn were in good request at rising prices. Cotton was inactive, as were also Coffee, Hemp, Metals, Oils, Rice, Seeds, Fruit and Molasses. A moderate business was transacted in Hay, Sugars, Whisky, and Provisions. Hops, Tallow and Wool were in fair demand. The freight market was more active. There were 550 vessels of all classes in port.

THE FEARFUL DOOM OF THE REBEL LEADERS FORESHADOWED.—In the early days of the war, the rebels used to put great stress upon omens, auspices and portents. Like the ancient Romans, they drew auguries from historic coincidences, the identity of names, places, dates, and what not; and from every sign in the heavens, on the earth, or in the news of the day, they prognosticated the success of the rebellion. Curiously enough, at that time, the omens were nearly always favorable to them, as were also the events which followed or preceded the omens. The first auspice adverse to the rebels was when the pirate ship *Jeff. Davis* was dashed against the rocks, and went to the bottom of the sea. That clearly foreshadowed the coming doom of the arch-usurper JEFF. DAVIS; and though, prior to this event, everything had gone in his favor, immediately after it the tide turned against him, his kingdom began to break up, and now his ship of State is dashing among the breakers, and will inevitably soon sink to the bottom of the bloody sea on which he launched it. The word "Sumter" at first was a name to conjure with; for at Fort Sumter the first success of the rebellion was achieved; but the vessel which the rebels soon after baptized by that name, has been driven in disgrace from the high seas by our cruisers, and is now skulking in the harbor of Gibraltar, under the protection of British guns—indicating that though some of the knaves may save their necks, it can only be by skulking from their own country and seeking the protection of foreign Powers. *Manassas* was their next great success, and after it they named their tremendous iron ram, but in the naval engagement below New-Orleans the ram was shivered to atoms and consumed by the fire of the Union guns—the augury from which occurrence is too palpable to require a priest to set forth. And so it has been with every sign, as well as every event, for the last half year. Every wind has been adverse to the rebels; every rebel cloud has been densely black; every fowl and frog has croaked dolefully; and the entrails of every rebel beast have smelt only of decay. The latest sign of the fate awaiting the prominent rebels of the Southwest, comes in the news of the great naval battle on the Mississippi River, which we give this morning. In that engagement, the *General Beauregard* was blown up and burned—auguring a fearful doom for the little Creole. Already he, as well as the gunboat of his name, has been pretty well and pretty highly blown up; and he is now only awaiting the cremation which is sure to come; after which he will float down the stream of time a charred and contemptible wreck. The Gen. *Sterling Price* had "one wheel carried away." Poor Gen. Price! He was a good vessel originally, built of sound timber and designed by nature for most excellent uses. We hope that the rebellion will still leave him one wheel with which to propel himself through this devious world; and if he is of no other service, he can be laid upon the shores of the Republic, high and dry, a melancholy warning to others. The *Jeff. Thompson* was set on fire and blown up—a fit fate for the cutthroat and marauder of the Missouri swamps. The *Gen. Van Dorn* escaped; but, at last advices, two rams were in hot pursuit of him, who will doubtless ere long get their horn into his heart. Thus nearly every prominent rebel has had his doom foreshadowed; and in every case the event is following close upon the heels of the sign. Will not the deluded rebels see that even the gods are against them?

Affairs Before Richmond—Delay of the Movement of the Army.

There is an ominous pause in the movements of our Army in front of Richmond. It is now a week since the rebel attempt, with an overwhelming force, to break our lines was repulsed and punished with dreadful slaughter, but also, it must be remembered, at very serious cost to ourselves. Gen. MCCLELLAN'S order, issued immediately after that sharp engagement, indicated a purpose on his part to push forward speedily, and force his way into Richmond. The terrible storm of Wednesday last so swelled the streams he has to cross as to delay the movement for four or five days,—and it may be that this is the only reason why that movement is delayed.

It is not impossible, however, that other causes may have something to do with it. Gen. MCCLELLAN has said nothing, so far as the public are informed, of the relative strength of the opposing armies, or of his ability, without additional aid, to cope with the rebel hosts that have gathered from every quarter for the defence of Richmond. The Government at Washington cannot be misinformed as to the number of effective troops whom he could lead to such an encounter;—though it may be ignorant or incredulous, of the strength of the forces with which MCCLELLAN is required to contend. An error on one point would be as fatal as on the other. We have reason to believe that MCCLELLAN rates the rebel army in front of him at a higher figure than the War Department; whether his information is likely to be more, or less, accurate, the public can judge. Hitherto, it may be well to remember, he has not been at fault in this respect. His delay before Yorktown, while it incurred the censure of the ignorant and impulsive, proved to be the salvation of his army and of the cause.

We understand that Rev. Dr. STYLES, whose ministrations at the Mercer-street Church in this City must be well remembered, and who has for the last year resided in Richmond, states in a private letter recently received by a friend in New-Haven, that the Confederate army there numbers 200,000, and that it is well disciplined, and determined to make a desperate fight in defence of the city. One or two rebel officers who have been taken prisoners, are reported to have made statements to the same effect; and so far as we are aware, the whole weight of testimony entitled to credit, favors the belief that the rebel army approximates, if it does not actually reach, that high figure. It is always safe to look upon the worst side of such a question, and it is wiser, as well as safer, to overrate than to underrate the strength of an enemy. There is no reason why Gen. MCCLELLAN, or the Government, in the present aspect of affairs, should run any risk whatever of a defeat or even of a half victory in front of Richmond. It is the last stronghold of the rebels. At every other point their power has been broken and their armies scattered. A decisive victory here ends the campaign, if not the war. We can take our own time,—and can make victory absolutely certain. Indeed, it is our duty to do so before we venture upon a fight. If the general contest were undecided, if our armies were needed elsewhere, if delay involved loss to us and augmented strength to the enemy, or if our cause needed the prestige of victory, or of a desperate attempt to secure it, there would be reason for taking risks, and for trusting to superior valor and endurance, without regard to numbers. But to do so now would be a crime,—one which, if the attempt were not crowned by success, would incur the swift and lasting reprobation of the people upon the authority, whether military or civil, who should prove to have been responsible for it. We do not believe that either Gen. MCCLELLAN or President LINCOLN will take any such risk, or put the Union cause in any such needless jeopardy.

In one of the recent dispatches from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S headquarters, it is stated that a reconnoissance had shown that *the enemy had no troops between the Rappahannock and the army under Gen. McClellan's command.* This establishes the fact that McDOWELL can effect a junction with MCCLELLAN, and bring to his aid the forty thousand men under his command in two days' march, and without encountering any obstacles. It may possibly intimate, also, the desirableness of such a junction preparatory to an attack upon Richmond. Of its wisdom and prudence, provided Washington would not be left unduly exposed, there cannot be a moment's doubt. Indeed, we find it somewhat difficult to understand how the President should *consent* to an attack, while there is even a probability that the rebel forces outnumbered McCLELLAN'S without the active aid and co-operation of McDOWELL'S corps. The forces now under BANKS and FREMONT seems to have been strong enough to chase JACKSON back through the valley of the Shenandoah, if not swift enough to overtake him. It does not seem, therefore, as if it could be extrahazardous to rely upon that force for the protection of the capital, while McDOWELL goes to aid in the capture of Richmond. We see, by the telegraph, that McDOWELL and his Staff were in Washington on Saturday. We hope it was to arrange for some speedy movement in that direction.

It is not unlikely that we may hear of an assault upon Richmond at any moment. When we do we shall have the utmost confidence in its success: for we do not believe that McCLELLAN will incur for himself, his army, the Government and the Union, the enormous risks of an assault for which he cannot predict an absolute and nearly certain success,—unless, indeed, he should be ordered peremptorily from Washington to make it: and we have too much reliance on the President's prudence to believe that any such order will issue. If, on the other hand, the movement is not made at once, we shall find a full justification for the delay in the necessity of providing for the co-operation of other forces, in order to secure that *certainty* of success to which, in the present condition of affairs, the country is entitled.

The Surrender of Memphis.

The capitulation of Memphis, which was seen to be inevitable after the evacuation of Corinth and the fall of Fort Pillow, is now authentically announced. The city surrendered on Friday morning last to our naval fleet, after the latter had destroyed or captured, in a brisk fight, the whole of the rebel gunboats which had remained as its last defence. It was surrendered to our forces by the very man, the Mayor of the city, who, only five days before, had presided over a meeting, at which the speakers breathed forth fire and vengeance against the Union army; and at which, among others, that notable resolution was passed: "That we will never yield while we can defend, and will *never* voluntarily surrender this city into the hands of the enemy." The city does not appear to have been given to the flames, as the howling rebel dervishes of that locality have asseverated every day for the last eighteen months that it should be, if our forces ever managed to reach it. The cotton-bale barricades, which were originally erected in the streets by the immortal Gen. PILLOW, and behind which every man, woman and slave was to fight, and to fight until the last armed inhabitant expired, had long ago been removed; and the other terrible devices for our destruction, which the local Press have conjured up, do not seem to have been brought into requisition. A small military force—for we believe there were only two regiments of troops accompanied the fleet—quietly took possession of a city which, by last census, had a population of twenty-*five thousand,—the largest city in Tennessee*, the largest between St. Louis and New-Orleans, the last rebel stronghold on the Mississippi River, and a point to resign which was to give up not only the whole of the territory beyond the Father of Waters, but was virtually to close the campaign in the Southwest. Not a gun was fired in its defence—not a rebel life was laid down to save it. The rebel troops, we suppose, must have decamped; for they did not fight. The rebel Generals, and among them Peacock PILLOW, who "would rather die a thousand deaths than see Memphis in the hands of the enemy," all took to their heels, we imagine; for not a General, dead or alive, is mentioned as a captive. The rebel Governor and Legislature, who, when chased from Nashville, took up their quarters in Memphis, have fled to some other place of temporary safety; and to find it they must have absconded from Tennessee. The rebel newspapers of Memphis, which seemed to be printed with sulphur instead of ink, doubtless now exhibit that discretion which for them is the safer part of valor. If rebel brag has not already become so ridiculous that nothing could add to its absurdity, this *denouement* at Memphis would cap the climax. Nashville had spoken strongly, and had blustered fiercely as to what it would do; New-Orleans had boasted of its power and impregnability, and had warned us what fearful things we might expect if ever we came there; Norfolk, and a score of other rebel cities now in our possession, had previously declaimed loudly enough as to their determination to fight the invader to the last; Charleston, Savannah, and Richmond, even now, while we are thundering at their gates, keep up a show of spirit. But of all the cities of rebeldom, captured or to be captured, not one has approached to Memphis in the ferocity of its threats against us, in its ear-splitting screams of defiance, in the uproarious, obstreperous shrieks, yells, and whoops of murder and madness, in case the Yankees should dare to set foot within its sacred streets. If it can be that Memphis has surrendered to a few gunboats and a few hundred Union soldiers, peacefully and without firing a shot, it would not now surprise us to see Charleston succumb as soon as Gen. HUNTER, from his headquarters at Port Royal, bids it do so; or to behold the South Carolina fire-eaters transformed into lambs, and hailing with shouts of rapture the Star Spangled Banner.

The capture of Memphis relieves the whole State of Tennessee, excepting its Eastern section, from the sway of the rebels. Gov. JOHNSON will now extend his rule from a point East of Nashville to the Mississippi River, and from Memphis to Chattanooga. It is only in the extreme Eastern section, his own section, the region of martyrs and patriots that rebel troops are now to be found. We believe that there are but a few thousand of them, divided between Knoxville and Cumberland, under Kirby Smith, and commanding a small force under Heyzinger, Maynadier, &c., in Southwestern Virginia. We are glad to learn from the telegrams we publish this morning that the gallant Gen. MITCHEL is beginning to operate in this direction. He has driven a rebel force encamped on the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad into Chattanooga, and has defeated it there. It only remains now that with his small but invincible command, he be permitted to move up to Knoxville, and that the National force near Cumberland Gap be allowed to take possession of that important strategic point, when the populous State of Tennessee, which has furnished more soldiers than any other State to the rebel cause, will be entirely freed from the rebel army which has preyed upon her for now over a year. It is to be hoped that the visible importance of this thing will insure that not an hour be lost in having it accomplished.

Curious and Important Disclosures—The Rebel Cause Collapsed Abroad.

Mr. P. J. ROST, one of the rebel Commissioners in Europe, seems to be unfortunate with his dispatches. They pretty uniformly reach our Government instead of his own. He may console himself, however, by the reflection that they are read with more pleasure here than they would be there. They are anything but comforting to the rebels.

We publish one to-day of special interest. Mr. ROST gives a full account of his attempt, zealous and laborious, to convince Spain that she ought at once to recognize the Confederacy; or, if she would not do that, that she would, at least, promise to do it eventually, without waiting for the action of other European Powers. Spain would not do either,—and Mr. ROST thinks that on the whole he may as well come home! He couldn't convince the Spanish Minister that Fort Donelson held out as long as it ought to have done,—or that the Southern troops fought well,—or that the South could maintain a *de facto* government,—or that Mr. SEWARD was humbugging him about Cuba and Northern sentiment,—or that the blockade was ineffective,—or that anything anywhere was as Mr. ROST represented it to be. Spain is very incredulous and very obstinate.

Judge ROST gives us some very important intelligence as to French and English opinion. In reply to the direct inquiries of Señor COLLANTES, he was compelled to observe that "the Emperor NAPOLEON considered the disruption of the Union and of its rising navy *as a great misfortune to France*, and was, *of late*, inclined to hope for its reconstruction; and further, that he would, *under no circumstances, incur the enmity of the North by taking the lead in recognising us.*" This may be regarded as decidedly important. It puts completely at rest all question as to the sentiments of the Emperor, and as to the action of his Government. It comes from the best possible authority—that which has at once the best means of knowledge, and the greatest interest in discrediting it; and it confirms, we may add, fully and to the letter, the statements which have been uniformly made on this subject in the TIMES by our regular Paris correspondent.

Mr. ROST was obliged to report to the Spanish Secretary an equal obstinacy and incredulity on the part of the English Government. It was mainly composed of Abolitionists, and needed the support of the abolition faction for its maintenance in power. England, therefore, would do nothing to help the South—not even treat the blockade as ineffective. Spain responded that she would be compelled to take the same view of the subject—as she was slow, and did not like to take the lead on such delicate matters, especially when all the world was on the other side!

This dispatch silences, we trust forever, all the talk about intervention which, for speculative or more mischievous purposes, is constantly dinned into the public ear. It proves conclusively that not a single one of the European Powers has the slightest thought of recognition,—that not one of them has any desire for a disruption of the Union, or any faith in the ability of the South to maintain the Government it pretends to have established.

Judge ROST is right—he may as well come home. He has survived his usefulness.

MILITARY GOVERNORS—A NEW ANTI-ADMINISTRATION MOVEMENT.—Senator SUMNER has brought forward in Congress resolutions denouncing the policy of President LINCOLN in appointing Military Governors for the reclaimed rebel States. Mr. SUMNER declares that it is unconstitutional and subversive of the public liberties. He claims for *Congress* the exclusive right of governing these States, though he does not describe the means and machinery by which that authority should be exercised.

It is a little singular to find Mr. SUMNER so fastidious in regard to the Constitution in this particular instance, while he has shown himself so liberal and lax in every other. He did not remonstrate against the suspension of *habeas corpus* by the Executive, nor has he hitherto denounced any of the acts of the Administration in suppressing the rebellion as unconstitutional, although many of them have lacked warrant in the terms of the Constitution much more clearly than this. Indeed, Mr. SUMNER has openly asserted the right and power of the President to emancipate the slaves in every Southern State, in spite of the fact that such right finds no warrant whatever in the Constitution or laws of the land.

Mr. SUMNER'S sudden scruples, however, are susceptible of easy explanation. They are solved, like everything else which Mr. SUMNER says or does, by their bearings on the negro question. Any act of the President which favors or seems to favor abolition, Mr. S. readily suffers to pass unchallenged. But any act which looks the other way is subjected to the sharpest scrutiny. This is natural and perhaps not specially reprehensible under the circumstances of the case.

But in this instance Mr. SUMNER'S proposed remedy seems to go needlessly beyond the evil which incurs his censure. Gov. STANLY, one of the President's appointees, has taken a step in regard to the negroes which Mr. SUMNER, in common with the whole country, disapproves. But this really affords no good reason for denouncing the appointive power of the Governors or for praising in general the policy of the Administration on this point. It would be much wiser as well as more just to propose a remedy for the specific evil for which complaint is made, than thus attempt to overrule the President in a cardinal feature of the policy by which he seeks the suppression of the rebellion.

Unionism in Tennessee.

The work of "restoring the Union" in Tennessee is making steady and substantial progress. Gov. JOHNSON'S administration is marked by firmness and prudence. He aims to conciliate Union men by showing them that, in spite of the war, the National Government has no thought of interfering with their rights or of doing anything but restore to them the right of self-government under the Constitution of the United States. At the same time he treats with just and relentless rigor all who persist in waging war upon the Government, and who make themselves active partisans of the rebellion long after they can plead anything like coercion or constraint in excuse therefor.

We copy, in this morning's TIMES, from a recent number of the Nashville *Union*, a very pithy and telling speech, made by Ex-Gov. BROWN, at a recent Union meeting held in Columbia. It is a very strong appeal to the good judgment and common sense of the people—based not so much upon any argument on the original merits of the policy of secession, as upon the clear and undeniable fact that *secession is a failure*—that it is utterly impossible for the South to establish an independent Government against the Union, and that every hour of persistence in the war only adds to the loss and ruin which it must entail. The rebellion, says Gov. BROWN, is *played out*. Looking at the whole subject with cool and dispassionate judgment, he declares it to be utterly impossible to continue the war with any hope of success. The only effect of doing so will be to increase enormously the burden of debt which has already been incurred, to prostrate still more completely the industry and business of the State, to drain it still more thoroughly of the youth who shed their blood in a fruitless and inglorious struggle, and to incur the risks of a sweeping liberation of the slaves, with all the ruin which such an act will, of necessity, involve. Upon these grounds, Gov. BROWN appeals to the people of the State to aid in *putting a stop to the war*. It must be done or the State is ruined.

We find, also, in the *Union*, an able address, issued to the people of the State by a Committee appointed by the recent Nashville Convention, arguing the case more elaborately than Gov. BROWN, and exposing, by clear, historical argument, the wretched sophistries and falsehoods by which a portion of the people of the State have been betrayed into the secession ranks. It is a very forcible and conclusive State paper, and cannot fail to carry great weight with all who read it, whatever may have been their prepossessions and prejudices upon the subject.

We have also a very strong and excellent speech of Gov. JOHNSON, in which he enforces with great power the same views, and denounces with unsparing invective the rebel leaders who have been foremost in falsehood and in deluding the South into the guilt and ruin of secession.

Many persons at the North are discouraged by the tardy developments of Union feeling in the Southern States. This is an unreasonable, though not an unnatural, feeling. It must be remembered that for a year the rebel Government has had full and complete control of these States,—that it has not only controlled their action, but shaped their public sentiment, inculcated, by steady and infamous misrepresentation, a bitter and envenomed hostility toward the National Government and branded, in every possible way, Unionism as a crime and reproach. Such efforts, steadily pursued and backed by the power of an arbitrary Government, cannot fail to produce an effect. The natural result of such a régime, sustained by the presence of armies and by the whole current of active public sentiment, is to a general conformity of opinion to the Government standard. It is not at all strange, therefore, that secession should have apparently absolute possession of the public mind in the Southern States, and some time will, of necessity, be required to counteract the teachings and influences which have led to these results.

But time and a wise policy on the part of the General Government,—a policy at once considerate and firm,—will produce the results desired. As soon as the military strength of the rebellion is thoroughly broken, its armies scattered and their reorganization rendered impossible, public sentiment will begin to canvass the question from a different point of view, and it will ultimately be decided with reference to the interests and permanent welfare *of* the communities concerned, rather than the passions and resentments which the events of the war have aroused.

MISTAKEN KINDNESS.—We observe that Commodore FOOTE continues to be pestered with invitations to celebrations in his honor. These are, no doubt, well meant—but the movers must surely be altogether forgetful of the condition of the gallant sailor that has necessitated his temporary retiracy. Commodore FOOTE was severely wounded at the taking of Fort Donelson, and the wound was much aggravated by his long refusal to take rest from the arduous duties of the campaign on the Western waters. Finally, however, it became obvious that if he was ever again to be able to serve his country as he wished to, the one imperative condition was that he should allow himself sufficient repose for his wound to heal and his physique to regain its strength. Accordingly he retired to Cleveland, where he has a brother, under whose care he is now recuperating. It is said that he weighs but one-half what he did previous to the fight at Fort Donelson, as reduced to his system. The heart of the gallant sailor is, however, firmly set on resuming the work he so nobly began on the rivers of the West; and the whole country wishes to see him again on board his flag-ship, leading his victorious gunboats up the waters where rebellion shows itself. But in order that he shall ever be able

to do so, the first lesson is that he shall secure the undisturbed benefit of his present position." We hope, therefore, that those who are disposed to disturb it by intentions of Hooning Commodore Foote will reflect that their kindness, though well meant, is untimely and calculated to defeat the object they, in common with the whole country, have in view.

The Public Debt—British Opinion.

The market for the Government Funds, it will be observed from our Stock and Money review, made a further advance last week of one per cent., partly on the general buoyancy of the Stock Exchange, but mainly from the increasing public confidence in and favor toward this leading class of securities. They have also been strengthened by the official contradiction of the various exaggerations through partisan speeches in Congress and otherwise as to the present magnitude of the Public Debt. This contradiction derives the more importance from the fact that the precise figures and classification of the Debt are published in answer to a formal resolution for such a report passed by the House of Representatives a few days ago. It was not volunteered for effect by the Secretary. The resulting average rate of interest paid by the Government is not less gratifying than the comparatively moderate cost at which this great War has been conducted. Both are alike creditable to the Administration of the Government and the prompt and generous confidence of our loyal people who have taken up the whole of the War loans, without the slightest reference to or reliance upon the foreign markets. Indeed, while this process has been going on, our own market has taken back from England a large share of the old 5 and 6 per cents of the United States, heretofore held abroad, especially the 5 per cents of 1874, upon which heavy profits have been made by American parties in London, like Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & Co., who bought the stocks as offered on the London Exchange and resold them here upon a rapidly advancing market.

In this connection we may refer to the manifold and constantly recurring blunders of the leading English journal, on the financial situation and prospects of the American Government. All its earlier predictions of bankruptcy, paper inflation, &c., have already been falsified by the triumphant course at home, of the Public Funds, and the high credit and admitted usefulness and convenience of our National Circulation of United States Notes. Much surprise is manifested in a recent editorial leader in the London *Times*, at the upward speculation in Wall-street in United States Securities, while the writer affects to discover the solution of this riddle, in the calculation or belief of our speculators and Fund-holders, that England will rush in to relieve them, at the end of the War, at higher prices. We believe we may safely assure the journal in question that no such calculation is relied upon. If our people, unsupported by Foreign aid, were able to subscribe for United States six per cents. at 90 and Treasury Bonds at par, they are certainly better prepared to hold them at 106 or 110 per cent., and whatever the belief of some of the elder heads among our financial men may be in reference to the probability, judging from their experience of 1842 and 1848, that England will take a few of our Stocks at 110, which she officially discouraged by proclamation of neutrality at 90 per cent., the time is far distant when they will seek or beg for a market in London at any price. In a politico-economical sense, the country has cause for congratulation that our War Stocks have all been taken at home, and under circumstances which, at one time, could not have been more discouraging for immediate profit. With the progress of the War, came an increased determination, and, fortunately, by the energetic development of the material and money resources of the country, an increased ability to sustain the Government, and now that the credit of the Treasury has been placed upon a basis which enables the Secretary to report that his average rate of interest upon the whole Public Debt, including $76,455,000 created by his predecessors, is only 4.35 per cent.—contrasting with an average of about 2½ per cent. paid by Great Britain—it is scarcely reasonable to suppose, any more than it would be prudent, on our part, to desire that a market should be *sought for* abroad for any considerable portion of these Stocks, and a large amount of half-yearly interest, to be remitted in Gold, thus perpetuated against us. If such a market, however, should voluntarily *come to us*, hereafter, it will be at much higher prices than the original purchases from the Government, and in that proportion, profitable to such of the American holders as may be tempted to sell at the advance.

The report on the public debt referred to was published in our news columns on Friday, but we here reproduce the figures in a condensed and corrected form:

PUBLIC DEBT OF UNITED STATES MAY 20, 1862.

Under what Act.	Rate of Interest.	Amount.
Loan, 1842	6 per cent	$2,283,364
Loan, 1847	6 per cent	9,415,250
Loan, 1848	6 per cent	6,908,342
Loan, 1858	5 per cent	20,000,000
Loan, 1860	5 per cent	7,022,000
Loan, 1860	6 per cent	3,461,000
Loan, 1861, Feb. 9	6 per cent	18,415,000
Loan, 1861, July 17	6 per cent	50,000,000
Loan, 1861, July 17	7.30 per cent	139 523,450
Loan, 1862	6 per cent	2,090,400
Loan, 1861, Oregon	6 per cent	876,650
Treas. Certificates	6 per cent	47,199,000
Treas. Notes, ordered	6 per cent	2,362,163
U. S. Notes	No interest	145,960,008
Temporary Deposits	5 per cent	44,966,924
Temporary Deposits	4 per cent	8,018,042
Total, (average interest 4.35 per cent)		$491,446,164

Reducing the above total to the round sum, in English money, of £100,000,000 sterling, we have this contrast of the magnitude of the public debts, respectively, of Great Britain and the United States, and the annual cost of their support:

Public Debt of Great Britain	£800,000,000
At an annual charge of	28,362,000
Public Debt of United States	£100,000,000
At an annual charge of	4,350,000

We mean to draw no disparaging inference against the United Kingdom of Great Britain. None but a great and powerful people could afford to support a public debt of eight hundred millions sterling, and flourish under it socially, commercially and materially, and preserving, intact, *their* Union. But if one people of Anglo-Saxon blood and enterprise may do so, we submit that our own people, of the same blood, of at least equal energy, may live and thrive under a public debt of one hundred millions sterling, or two or four hundred millions, if need be, to accomplish the vital object of preserving the integrity of our Union.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE NORTH AMERICAN OFF CAPE RACE.

American Affairs in the British House of Commons.

Proposed Inquiry Into the Relations Between England and the North and South.

Advance in Cotton and Breadstuffs—Provisions Dull.

CONSOLS 93 3-8 FOR MONEY.

CAPE RACE, Saturday, June 7.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool, May 28, via Londonderry 30th, was boarded off this point at noon to-day, en route to Quebec. She reports having experienced strong westerly gales.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 29th.

The steamship *Hammonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 30th.

The steamship *Etna*, from New-York, reached Liverpool on the morning of the 29th.

Notice had been given in the House of Commons of a motion for an inquiry into the relations between England and the Federals and Confederates.

The Parliamentary proceedings on the 28th were unimportant.

The Defence Commission, appointed to inquire into the relative efficiency of iron-plated ships and fortifications, had unanimously concluded that fortifications must continue to form an essential feature of the defence of the country. They recognise the importance of iron-cased ships and batteries.

The *Daily News* defends the course adopted by Gen. BUTLER at New-Orleans against the attacks made on it. The *News* says there is nothing whatever in the terms of Gen. BUTLER's proclamation to explain the wrath or justify the indignant criticism of rowdy sentimentalists. It contains provisions usual and necessary in such cases, and nothing more. The talk of coercion and tyranny is utterly absurd.

In another article, the *Daily News* reviews with satisfaction what has been done toward emancipation, and speculates upon what is to come. It looks upon the mean whine of the South as the greatest difficulty.

The *Times* replies to an article in the New-York *Journal of Commerce* as to the hostility to England which prevails in both sections of the Union. It deeply regrets this hostility, and argues that no willful provocation has been given. But as to the course which the *Journal* recommends England to pursue to remove this hostility, the *Times* points out its unreasonableness, regrets that it cannot be complied with, and hopes that calmer and more reasonable pretentions may soon prevail.

Mr. SPENCE had addressed another communication to the London *Times*. Referring to the tactics of the Confederates, he says it was plainly useless to continue the war on the principle of two men fighting three and a gunboat, hence they resolve to call in their outlying forces and concentrate upon Richmond, with the view, also, of falling back from there unless tempted by circumstances to engage in a general action. The business of tactics in an unequal war is to exhaust the strength of the enemy before grappling him in action. Gen. HALLECK's course at Corinth appears unaccountable. He remains stationary on a ground fertile with fever, and there may be truth in the statement that half his army is on the sick list.

The iron-plated frigate *Black Prince* was about to be commissioned.

The Japanese Ambassadors were on a visit to Liverpool.

Prince CARIGNAN had been received by NAPOLEON at a private audience.

Paris journals state that the Count of Montemolin has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French army in Rome.

The Austrian Government, in reply to the Committee of Finance, declared it was incessantly engaged in providing, by diplomatic means, for a settlement of Italian affairs, and had reason to hope its efforts would be successful, that all the questions at issue had reached a crisis, and in a short time matters would be easier. They consider the danger of war in Italy as averted for a long period, and are about to realize the reduction of the army on a grand scale.

According to news from Rome, the family of FRANCIS II. is preparing to leave.

The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE has been appointed Viceroy of the Kingdom of Poland.

The Spanish Government is about to build seven iron frigates.

The entire Spanish Press refutes the late article in the Paris *Patrie*.

BOMBAY, Monday, May 12.

The cotton market is wild, at 12@15 rupees advance; no supplies. Freights weak and lower. Exchange ½d. higher.

In the London market Consols were steady and rather firmer. Stocks very dull, with a downward tendency.

Commercial News by the North American.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 30.

COTTON.—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 47,000 bales. The market has been irregular and dull, and quotations were, in the early part of the week, barely maintained, but closed with an advance of ⅛d. on American, and ⅛d. on Surat. Speculators took 11,000, and exporters 4,000 bales. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 10,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters, closing buoyant, at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans	14d.	Middling Orleans	12⅜d.
Fair Mobile	12⅝d.	Middling Mobile	12⅜d.
Fair Uplands	13d.	Middling Uplands	12⅛d.

The stock is estimated at 313,000 bales, of which 103,750 are American.

BREADSTUFFS have an upward tendency. Flour is firm at 6d. advance. Corn is quiet but steady, at 6d. advance.

PROVISIONS dull.

LONDON, Friday, May 30.

Consols close at 93¾ for Money.

American Securities unchanged and steady.

The Bullion in the Bank has decreased £160,000.

Gen. McClellan and the Troops of Gen. Casey—A Plea for the Latter.

The following protest against the harsh judgment passed by the public upon the conduct of Gen. CASEY's command at the battle of Fair Oaks, is from the pen of a volunteer officer, whose name is a warrant for the entire authenticity of any statement he may make:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Everybody is puzzled within the last few days, to account for the conflicting reports concerning "Gen. CASEY's Division." On the one hand we have the telegram of Gen. MCCLELLAN himself, with its sweeping condemnation of the whole division. As a natural consequence, the reporters, (some of them, vide the *Tribune, World and Inquirer*,) taking the telegram as their text, have given full rein to their lively imaginations; and in "graphic," highfalutin style, "shown up" Gen. CASEY and his Division. Per contra, the evidence pours in from every side, that the first and most furious assaults of the enemy were sustained by Gen. CASEY's Division, unsupported by a single outside regiment; that the enemy, with an overwhelming force, and with his choicest troops, was for a very long time held in check; that the casualty list of CASEY's Division, indicates the obstinacy of its resistance; that Couch's Division was in its turn encountered and pushed back, whereupon the enemy, brought face to face with the solid battalions of KEARNEY, thought it discreet to give up for that day his intention of driving us into the Chickahominy. Moreover, (*fas est ab hoste doceri*,) the accounts of the battle given by the enemy represent that "the Yankees stubbornly contested every inch of ground," and fought from the first with desperation. CASEY and his gallant Division have a right to exclaim, "Save us from our friends," by whom they have been set upon even more savagely than by the enemy.

As an actor in the affair, I am able to speak knowingly, and think that I can explain the cause of the whole "muddle." The division was, by all odds, the weakest in *numbers*, in *physique* and *morale*, of the whole army, and that from no fault, that I am aware of, on the part of its experienced and gallant division and brigade commanders. To Gen. CASEY fell the last raw regiments which arrived at Washington, and they took the field scarcely organized, not at all drilled or but slightly, and a portion of them before having drawn their arms. Their officers, however well-intentioned, and brave, were as green and raw as their men. The result was just what might have been expected. When, from long marches and insufficient food, and damp beds and malarious atmosphere, even the regulars suffered, in spite of the care and watchfulness of officers and men, (here new regiments were fairly wilted. The colonel of their misfortune was reached when, by the drift of events, they were suddenly marched from their swampy camp, near Fortress, without the opportunity of filling their tents, knapsacks or blankets, and were exposed to wet and cold, and probably hungry, during the many weary hours which preceded the battle of Williamsburgh. No wonder that from that date "the Division was weakened by 700 men." When the division fell in for battle on Saturday, the regiment to which I am attached, had about *one-third* of its force unfit for duty, and these men remained in camp, their comrades taking their positions leisurely and in ample time. I presume it was the same case in the other regiments. So soon as our pickets were driven in, (which was done quickly, but with all the resistance possible,) and the furious attack of the enemy commenced, the rattle of bullets through the camp announced to these invalids (who were without officers,) that it was time to move out, and they did move out at once, to the rear. When human nature, citizen volunteer nature, becomes changed, men so situated will move to the front. This herd of sick carried with them their muskets and accoutrements, and it was inevitable that they should give to Couch, and KEARNEY and HEINTZELMAN, and finally to the General-in-Chief the impression of an early and disgraceful defection from CASEY's ranks. Such was not the case. Everywhere upon the field, and for hours, those thin regiments stood firm, kept up to their duty by the example of devotion and self-sacrifice set them by their officers, pre-eminent among whom was their old and long-tried commander. All felt that weak as they were in numbers, they had at least a *General* who knew his trade, knew when and where to place them, how to handle them, and when to withdraw them from the unequal fight. They were finally broken and driven back, conscious of having manfully done their duty, and looking forward to the applause which, so far, they have received from the enemy alone.

"Truth lies hid in a well," but it will ultimately be brought out. The blow which the division has received so unexpectedly and so unjustly, has been the more crushing that it came from the General-in-Chief, esteemed and beloved by one and all. As the facts are brought to light, his just and noble nature will prompt him, as at Williamsburgh, to do honor where honor is due. VINDEX.

UNIONISM IN TENNESSEE.

Excellent Speech of Hon. Neill S. Brown, Ex-Governor of the State.

ADDRESS OF THE STATE COMMITTEE.

THE REBELLION PLAYED OUT.

[*From the Nashville Union, June 6.*

At the Union mass meeting in Columbia, on Tuesday, the 2d inst., the Market House was densely crowded, some time before the hour of speaking, by people from the country principally, who all seemed to manifest the greatest eagerness to listen to the great and all-absorbing issue of the day. Ex-Gov. BROWN being present, a large number of his old friends expressed a desire to hear his views on the state of public affairs and the duty of Tennessee in the crisis. He complied in an address of some thirty minutes.

GOV. BROWN'S SPEECH.

The Governor said that his appearance on the rostrum to-day was, in truth, very unexpected to himself. He had left Nashville this morning to visit a sick relative, and had been urged and pressed by old and esteemed friends, endeared to him by many years of fidelity and kindness, to stop and mingle again with them on that occasion, and give them his views upon the state of public affairs, the aspect of the war, and the proper course to be pursued by the people of Tennessee in view of all the circumstances. The men who asked his counsel were faithful friends, who zealously supported him in the hottest and exciting political contests of past years, when he was their chosen candidate for high honors. And now, although his political career has closed forever, and he was no aspirant for office, he felt constrained by the sacred ties of friendship and hospitality to tender them his sincere, unprejudiced and candid council in their hour of gloom and trouble. He could refuse Tennesseans nothing, for he loved the old State as a mother, and, living and dying, was hers forever. These were indeed strange and troubled times. For twelve months' civil war, with all its fierce passions, fiery resentments and bloody broils, had raged over our borders, and this State, once a bright planet in the galaxy of the Union, had raised the standard of revolt and joined the Southern Confederacy. *He declared that he was not, never had been, and never could be a Secessionist.* He had devoted the prime of his manhood to the service of the Union, and could never cease to love it. But last Spring, against my earnest counsels, and my deliberate judgment, repeatedly expressed in public, the question of disunion was raised, and supported by influential leaders and a powerful and active party. The people seemed hurried off by frenzy. When he saw the avalanche descending upon us irresistible as that which breaks its icy cable, and glides on its mission of ruin from an Alpine summit, when he saw that he could no longer struggle to any purpose against the tremendous storm, he determined, come weal, come woe, he would stand by Tennessee. His opposition would have been useless any longer, it would have ended in street broils and fatal altercations. He felt the State was gone for the present. Old friends, once his ardent supporters, cursed him as a Black Republican, a Lincolnite, an Abolitionist. His mind was tortured. At times he felt as though he would like to fly the country and leave a scene of horror and misery for which he had no appetite. But he felt that this would be unmanly, and that he would stay and use his influence to moderate the fury of others, and protect his old friends. His prayer, like that of McGregor, was that the heather on which he trod alone might bloom over him dead. He did what he felt was his duty, but he felt disconsolate, heart-broken, unhappy. He would rather die than lead a life made of such dark and dreary and bitter years as the one through which he had just passed. He had seen young men, the hope and flower of the State, discomfited, wandering hither and thither, scattered now from the prisons along the Northern Lakes to the marshes and canebrakes in the interior of Mississippi. He would not go into a discussion of this controversy or its causes. Whether the North was right, or the South, or whether both were wrong, it was not his purpose to argue. He wished only to say that, in *his deliberate and settled judgment, taking all the facts as they now present themselves, into consideration, he was bound to declare that this rebellion was played out—a utter failure.* He had ties the dearest in nature to the Southern side. His only brother was a prisoner, and his two sons were in the Southern army, and, to-day, he would give his right arm to bring them back. He never asked them to go there. They went there against his judgment. It was his solemn duty to tell his old friends that *the Confederate cause was ruined and hopelessly lost.* He had never been a despanding man, but for months he had felt no faith in the rebellion. He had not scrupled to say so to all his friends. *The longer it lasts, the worse it will be for the South.* He had the satisfaction of knowing that he never asked a man to vote the secession ticket. All he did say was, that if Tennessee voted herself out of the Union, she could take him with her, but she could not make him vote for secession. But leaving this, he would address the very fiercest and most rabid Secessionist alive—he would suppose, what was not so, that the crowd before him were such fierce fire-eaters that they literally ate and sparkled fire—and then he would ask them, as men of sense, *if they were not compelled to relinquish all hope of resisting the Federal Government successfully!* Let us look at these things without false pride. Here we have 22,000,000 million of white people against a little over 5,000,000, with 4,000,000 of slaves. The 22,000,000 have the whole power of a long-established government—the revenues, the navy, the military power, the markets and commerce of the world, wealth and manufactures, with an amazing increase of active and enterprising population. The six millions have no commerce, no manufactures, no navy, no immigrations, no munitions of war. Here is a simple problem of numerical strength. The North and the South are equally brave. No Northern man can whip three Southerners; no Southern man can whip three Northerners. All men of sense know this to be the fact.

Now he did not for a long time believe that this trouble would end in war. He thought when Tennessee was arming herself that the storm would blow over. He did not even think there would be a war after the battle of Manassas, for he looked on that as a bloody fray brought on by accident rather than as a pitched battle. It proved nothing. But he was mistaken. We have war, and how shall we stop its ravages and avert the certain ruin it is bringing on us? If you would stare death in the face just look at the matter fairly, and see what hope you have in the adventure. Missouri to-day is in the possession of the Federal troops. So is a large part of Arkansas. The Confederates seized the strongholds of Kentucky, and after having fortified them strongly, were driven out. Maryland was fully under the Federal power. A large part of Virginia was under the same control, and the Federal troops were still advancing and the Confederates falling back toward the South. Even to-day the Union army in force threatens the gates of Richmond. Middle Tennessee is in the Union lines, and East and West Tennessee will soon be so. So is a large part of North Carolina, Mississippi and of Florida. The Federal flag floats victoriously over the soil of every Southern State. Where is the Southern army? It was lately at Corinth. He had been waiting anxiously for that cloud to break, that some light might shine upon us. He was willing to see the Confederates have a fair trial. And they have retreated he knew not whither. Now, what must we do as Tennesseeans? She is lost to the Southern Confederacy forever. *The Confederates cannot reinstate themselves. They have got neither men, arms, ammunition, gunboats or navy.* Some professed to feel humiliated at this. Some say you would rather die than give it up. Well, he had counted this audience carefully, and they didn't look much like men who thought of dying. They were here enjoying themselves, and buying, selling, eating and drinking. You and while some of you talk loudly about dying before you will give up, and of shedding the last drop of blood, and of perishing in the last ditch, and other desperate notions, your comrades and brothers are wasting away with the deadly malaria of the Southern swamps, enduring untold privations, eating worm-eaten biscuit, shedding their blood, and filling unknown graves! If your faith and devotion to this rebellion is so strong, why are you not down there with your suffering kinsmen? If this is a righteous cause, why are you staying ingloriously at home, taking your ease and enjoying yourselves, while the men you persuaded to join the army are suffering and perishing by thousands? I have no faith in the cause and therefore I am not there; but it is grossly inconsistent for men who bluster so loudly to do so little as those hereabouts do who talk so loudly and so often about "never giving up" and about "shedding their last drop of blood." I have always observed in old contests that those who were forever changing were unreliable and did nothing. It was thus with the stopped! Whose heart has not dropped blood who has a son in the Southern army? He knew something of that unspeakable sorrow. Think of this, you who stay at home and bluster about whipping Yankees and establishing a Southern Confederacy. Let us stop this nonsense, hopeless war. I would say this now, even though I had been in the habit of eating fire five times a day. *It is ruining us.* The rebels are burning up the cotton. Why, in the name of reason, *why?* Don't it impoverish the people and the Government? Don't it kill their credit and their banks? Don't it ruin our hopes abroad? Then this conscription law. I will not swallow it until I swallow aloes, gall and wormwood. It is a base fraud upon those brave boys who had enlisted for a year, and who were turning up their dear mementoes of home in their knapsacks when this infamously tyrannical law came to arrest them on the eve of their return, and drive them back in violation of all faith into the hardships and sufferings of a soldier's life. It binds our boys hand and foot against their will. It seizes upon the poor soldier who has been dreaming for nights of returning to his wife and children, and dashes his visions of bliss cruelly to the ground. It places the gallant Tennessee volunteer on a level with the conscripts of France and Austria. This whole policy was unjust and ruinous. Now, look at things just as they are, and not as you might wish them. *If I was the rankest Secessionist alive, I could not resist the conviction that this rebellion cannot be successfully managed with Southern resources.* Will you wait until an overwhelming force drives you into the ground? Will you struggle against hope? When one eye is gouged out, and the other is about to follow, it is time to cry enough! You were deceived in this matter, and facts show themselves in a strangely different light from that which colored them a year ago. Now, if I am employed as your lawyer, and you make me a highly favorable action of your case and your evidence, and I tell you you can gain it. But it turns out on investigation that the FACTS are wholly different from your representation of them, and then it is my duty, as an honest counselor, to tell you to desist. I commit a fraud if I spur you on to your own ruin. This is the greatest lawsuit in the world. One side says, we will be independent; the other side says you shall not. Suppose you even get your independence, oh, at what a fearful cost. It has cost Tennessee already $5,000,000 in treasure, and 60,000 of her active young men, the jewels and hope of the Commonwealth, who have been hurried from home to engage in war. Have we a right to rob the next generation of these young men? Old men die and their places are soon filled with others; but what a fearful chasm does the death of an army of noble young men make in society! Who does not love and admire young men—their frankness, their manly impulses, their ardor, their self-sacrificing natures? And shall these continue to be swept away from us to the untimely grave of the battle-field? To vary a little the beautiful lines of GOLDSMITH:

"Princes and Kings may flourish or may fade,
A breath can make them, as a breath has made;
But the bold youth, their country's hope and pride,
When once destroyed can never be supplied."

Yes, see the workings of this war. You will lose your young men, the flower of your population—you will lose your commerce, your cotton, your tobacco. The air is thick with their smoke, and the waters of the Mississippi are sweetened with your sugar. This will tell on your credit, and your banks when you are dead. It will tell on your friends and kindred. I congratulate myself that I never urged a man to go to war. But I reproved no one for doing so. I feel more like weeping than uttering reproaches, but I feel it to be my duty to stop the wrongs of this war if I can for the future.

There was another question of deep importance to be considered. The President and Congress have both said emphatically, that they had no wish to interfere with Slavery, or to disturb the rights of property. But at the same time the President had intimated that he reserved to himself to judge what might be a military necessity in the future, if the South persisted in waging this war, with stubborn opposition. And my word for it, *rather than allow the negroes to continue giving aid to the Southern army, he will emancipate every Slave in the South.* It will become a military necessity, and the question will be whether the Union or Slavery shall perish. *He will be certain to say latter.* Suppose, however, he never does do this—I don't say that he will—but suppose this war be fought on to the bitter end, what will become of our slaves? Of what value will they be? They are running off every day! When the war gets to the cotton States where are large districts densely peopled with blacks almost exclusively, then Slavery will be ruined. The slaves will run loose over the land, and then who that loves his family would live among a savage population roaming about in search of food and plunder. The white population will be expelled, or rather self-exiled. This question is fraught with trouble. *Whether the Government smile at or not, emancipation will become a necessary result of the war, from the trouble and friction it occasions.* If I had but one prayer to offer, it would be, "Give peace to this unhappy and oppressed people." I want Tennessee to prosper, but she must first be at peace. I say this war ought to stop, and "if this be treason, make the most of it." I hope the Union soldiers that I see here heartily wish this also. Their absence would be good company now, on this account alone. Come down here after the war is over and we will drink your health. Some say that the Almighty is on the side of the South, and we shall win yet. Well, I don't know what side He is on. I wish I did, for I like to be on the strong side. If He means to save this nation He will surely do it, and if He means to destroy it He will surely do it. Whatever He may do I will bow in humble submission to His will. But do you mean to stand off with folded hands and say the Almighty is on our side? When your house is on fire, and one room after another is going, will you stand off and say: "I hope my house will not burn up?" I want to save my State and people. My life for the last year has been miserable, 'and rather than this agony should last I would pray to be taken from the earth. I want to see civil government restored to the State, for I expect to go with her wherever she goes, from the shores of Styx up to the gates of Eden. I was for compromising the difficulty at first. I would have been glad to have the Missouri Compromise incorporated in the Constitution. He wanted that and a generous amnesty adopted now. It would give Gov. JOHNSON infinitely more power, and enable him to say: We want to dig a grave as deep as the bowels of the earth, and bury the quarrel in it. I wish I had the lever of power, for I believe the quarrel could be settled in five weeks. *If we could only get back by fives consent, it might be a stronger Union than ever.* This has been a noble Union. I was proud when, as a foreign Minister, I saw our flag abroad, and felt that I belonged to it. I don't know whether we can ever have the same Union. Man and wife sometimes quarrel, and though cool at first, generally make it up. Now, my friends, take things as they are. You may want a Southern Republic. Can you get it? Will any man say so? If you can't get it, will you gain anything by holding back—your men, your money, your property, your peace and happiness? Will you wait until the land is draped in mourning? *The South has not the power to wage this war.* All the probabilities are against her success. Common sense, then, says stop it. When on my dying bed, my last counsel would be: "Stop this conflict!" Don't let false pride or sectional prejudice keep you from your duty. Tennessee has a noble capacity for greatness. She has soil, climate and valuable productions. She can be one of the greatest States of this Union, and I hope yet to see her escape from the tempest, and glide like a gallant ship, proudly over the waves of time. My counsel is honest and unprejudiced. I have done with public life forever. I have exhausted my stock of politics, and shall not take any more. I have spoken from the dictates of duty, and have plead as well as I could the cause of Tennessee and her people.

Dress Shirts and Collars to Order—TIES, SCARFS, CRAVATS, and every style of Hosiery and Gloves.
The best goods, at lowest prices.
A. RANKIN & CO., No. 96 Bowery, and No. 165 6th-av., corner 22d-st.

Pearl Mettled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

CAMMEYER—COLLINS.—In this City, on Monday, June 2, by Rev. Isaac Westcott, Mr. AUGUSTUS F. CAMMEYER to Miss CHARLOTTE, daughter of Jeremiah Collins.

DOWNING—CORBIN.—In Tarrytown, on Thursday, June 5, by Rev. Oliver E. Cobb, Dr. JOHN C. CLARK DOWNING, U. S. Army, to SOPHIE ERNESTON, daughter of Sanford Cobb, Jr.

RENWICK—HEAVEGAN.—On Wednesday, June 4, at St. Mark's Church, by Rev. Dr. Parker, of Lenox, Mass., EDWARD S. RENWICK, of New-York, to Miss ALICE HEAVEGAN, of Lenox, Mass.

SPENCE—MARSHALL.—On Wednesday, June 4, by Rev. H. Mattison, ELBERT SPENCE, of Babylon, L. I., to M. LOUISE MARSHALL, of this City.

DIED.

ALLEN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 8, J. KNAPP ALLEN, son of James K. and Mary B. Allen, aged 22 years.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 69 Harrison-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 4 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

BUCKLEY.—On Saturday, June 7, JUDAH FRANCES, wife of Lewis D. Bulkley, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 19 Strong-place, on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MAPES.—At his residence, at Centreport, L. I., on Friday, June 6, JAMES MAPES, aged 74 years, 2 months and 9 days.

MOORE.—In Newtown, L. I., on Sunday, June 8, Mrs. HANNAH MOORE, widow of Capt. Daniel Sackett Moore, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at her late residence, and at 4 o'clock from St. James' Church. Newtown. Carriages will be in waiting at the Grand-st. Ferry, Williamsburgh.

ROCKWELL.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Saturday, June 7, MAGGIE H., wife of John J. Rockwell and daughter of the late David H. Robertson, of New-York City, aged 26 years.

The funeral services will take place at the Church of the Redeemer, Pacific-st., corner of 4th-av., on Monday, the 9th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

SEWELL.—In this City, on Friday morning, June 6, JOHN CAMERON STOKE, aged 36 years.

His friends, and the friends of the families of the late Asaph Stoke, the late Lewis H. Bridge, and of his father-in-law, J. F. D. Lanier, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 16 West 17th-st., to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

SEWELL.—In Chicago, on Thursday, June 5, ESTHER JANE, wife of Alfred L. Sewell, and daughter of the late Jonathan Taft, of this City.

WARNER.—On Thursday, June 5, at the residence of his father, Woodbridge, N. J., ALLEN C. WARNER, Jr., in the 21st year of his age.

WILLIAMS.—In Tarrytown, on Saturday evening, June 7, WARREN WILLIAMS, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Presbyterian Church, in Dobb's Ferry, at 3½ o'clock this day, (Monday,) the 9th inst.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 200.—June 7, 1862.
31, 74, 53, 62, 58, 16, 76, 57, 43, 60, 6, 67, 69.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 270.—June 7, 1862.
55, 56, 33, 1, 13, 35, 41, 23, 42, 9, 57, 40.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 217.—June 7, 1862.
16, 68, 35, 11, 38, 28, 57, 9, 61, 60, 19, 49, 24.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 246.—June 7, 1862.
71, 52, 72, 21, 58, 38, 18, 6, 67, 47, 66, 37.
Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

SALLOU'S PATENTED F. Y. S. French Yoke SHIRTS. WARRANTED TO FIT. Send for a Circular. SALLOU BROS., No. 469 Broadway, New-York.
For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

REMOVAL.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., ADVERTISING AGENTS, have removed from their old stand, No. 119 Nassau-st., to NO. 37 PARK-ROW, corner of Beekman-st., fronting the Park, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. They are agents for nearly all the newspapers in the United States and British Provinces which are received and filed for the benefit of their customers. They make it for the interest of business men to do their advertising through them.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, No. 20 Chambers-street.
PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.
By the United States Marshal, under the direction of the undersigned, United States Prize Commissioners, on THURSDAY next, the 12th instant, at 12 o'clock M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn:
The cargo of the schooner *Sarah and Caroline*, consisting of 60 bbls. Spirits Turpentine;
The cargo of the schooner *Hallie Jackson*, consisting of 96 hhds. Molasses, 35 tierces Molasses.
Also, the cargo of the schooner *Joanna Ward*, consisting of 141 bags Coffee, 100 bags Salt, 20 cases Oil of Almonds, 20 boxes Soap, 25 boxes Sugar, 3 cases Segars, and a variety of small articles, consisting of Raisins Guava Jelly, Pilot Bread, small kegs of Jamaica Rum &c., &c., &c.
E. H. OWEN, HENRY H. ELLIOTT, U. S. Prize Com'rs.

THE SECOND LECTURE OF THE COURSE, BEFORE THE EMANCIPATION LEAGUE, Will be delivered by HON. OWEN LOVEJOY, OF ILLINOIS, On THURSDAY EVENING, June 12, At 8 o'clock, at COOPER INSTITUTE.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.
WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, Esq., President of the League, will occupy the Chair.
Tickets 25 cents each. For sale at the door.

PATENT CONGRESS TAB ENVELOPE.
A NEW ARTICLE
For Lawyers, Bankers, Business Men, Express Agents, Depositories of Public Documents, or all persons having valuable papers to file, or packages to transmit by mail or otherwise.
SOLD BY STATIONERS.
Manufactured by ENSIGN, BRIDGMAN & FANNING, No. 160 William-st.

TADMAN'S COMPOUND MAGNESIA LOZENGES, FOR DYSPEPSIA, HEARTBURN, ACIDITY OF STOMACH, WATER-BRASH, ETC.
TADMAN & CO., Druggists, Nos. 31 Bleecker-st., and 385 4th-av.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 399 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray-st.,
is now selling Tea at 25 cents; worth 75 cents; Coffee at 20 cents, worth 30 cents; choice Dairy Butter at 16 cents, worth 20 cents; Hams at 7 cents, worth 10 cents. No goods charged to the dependents of those who go forth to maintain the Government and uphold the honor and dignity of the Stars and Stripes. Out this out and bring it along.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 399 Greenwich-st.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING IN BEHALF of the Indians will be held in the large Hall of Cooper Institute, on MONDAY, June 9, at 8½ o'clock. Admission free. In the EVENING, a concert in the same place will be given by LAVIGNA, the beautiful Indian songstress. Admission 25 cents, to aid the cause.

SPLENDID SUMMER FASHIONS.—ELEGANTLY Illustrated in BLUNT'S MAY DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS, and sold everywhere at 25 cents. Mailed free on receipt of the price. No. 473 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS
GOLD EN SHOWERS, A SECOND VOLUME TO GOLDEN CHAIN. By Mr. BRADBURY'S New Collection of SABBATH SCHOOL MUSIC AND HYMNS.
Is now ready.
"THE GOLDEN SHOWER."
IVISON, PHINNEY & CO., Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st.
WM. B. BRADBURY, No. 425 Broome-st.
Send 13 cents for specimen copy to No. 425 Broome-st.

THE NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW, for June

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A VERY LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF LINENS, AT RETAIL.

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Nos. 461 to 467 GRAND-ST.

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A VERY LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE FINANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

$150,000,000 Additional Demand Notes to be Issued.

Reception of the News from the Mississippi.

Gen. Butler and the Foreign Consuls.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 5.

Secretary Chase will ask Congress to authorize a further issue of $150,000,000 of demand Treasury notes, probably $75,000,000 of them of denomination under five dollars. He will also propose, for prudential and economical reasons, to have all notes engraved, executed and printed in the Treasury building, under the direct supervision of officers of the Government. Gen. Butler is expected at this place to-morrow, with his family, and will take up his residence in the house recently occupied by Secretary Seward.

The following very interesting document emanates from the State Department at Washington, which it seems is issued for the information of the Diplomatic Corps:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 31, 1862.

Regulations for the nationality and protection of persons, vessels and property of the United States.

I have deemed it proper, with the view of preventing abuses in the future, to call the attention of the Diplomatic and Consular officers of the United States to the following regulations, which will be strictly enforced by the Department:

1. Persons born in the United States are entitled to the protection of the Government, although they may have become naturalized citizens of the country in which they reside, or may have taken an oath of allegiance to a foreign power.

2. Persons born abroad, whose fathers were citizens of the United States at the time of their birth, are entitled to the protection of the Government, unless the rights of citizenship have been forfeited by the person claiming protection, or have been renounced in the manner prescribed by law.

3. Persons born abroad, whose fathers were never citizens of the United States, are not entitled to protection as citizens, although their mothers may have been citizens.

4. Persons born abroad, who have become naturalized in the country of their birth, by the mere residence of their parents therein, are not entitled to protection as citizens of the United States.

5. Persons born abroad, who have become naturalized in the country of their birth, by the residence of their parents therein, and who have returned to the United States, are entitled to protection as citizens of the United States, unless they have been absent for more than five years, or have been engaged in business with the intention of residing permanently abroad.

6. Persons born abroad, who have become naturalized in the country of their birth, by the residence of their parents therein, and who have returned to the United States, are not entitled to protection as citizens of the United States, if they have been absent for more than two years, or have been engaged in business with the intention of residing permanently abroad.

7. Persons born abroad, who have become naturalized in the country of their birth, by the residence of their parents therein, and who have returned to the United States, are not entitled to protection as citizens of the United States, if they have been absent for more than two years, or have been engaged in business with the intention of residing permanently abroad.

8. Persons born abroad, who have become naturalized in the country of their birth, by the residence of their parents therein, and who have returned to the United States, are not entitled to protection as citizens of the United States, if they have been absent for more than two years, or have been engaged in business with the intention of residing permanently abroad.

9. Persons born abroad, who have become naturalized in the country of their birth, by the residence of their parents therein, and who have returned to the United States, are not entitled to protection as citizens of the United States, if they have been absent for more than two years, or have been engaged in business with the intention of residing permanently abroad.

10. Persons born abroad, who have become naturalized in the country of their birth, by the residence of their parents therein, and who have returned to the United States, are not entitled to protection as citizens of the United States, if they have been absent for more than two years, or have been engaged in business with the intention of residing permanently abroad.

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